

# The Madisonian.

We Stand for the Purity of Home, the Supremacy of Law and the Relief of a Tax-burdened People.

VOLUME II.

RICHMOND, KENTUCKY, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

No. 28.

## STREET CAVE-INS

IN FASHIONABLE QUARTER OF PARIS FOLLOW GREAT THUNDERSTORMS.

Passengers Rescued From Taxi Which Falls Into Hole—No Casualties Are Reported.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Paris.—In the central fashionable quarter of Paris several street cave-ins occurred after a heavy thunder storm. In the Place Saint Augustine not far from the spot where a taxi cab was engulfed in a similar subsidence on June 15, a portion of the roadway about 10 feet square collapsed. Traffic has been diverted from this neighborhood.

Other pits were formed in the Rue de Caumartin near the Rue de Havre and in front of the Opera Comique. No casualties are reported.

A section of the roadway in the Boulevard Ney suddenly subsided and a taxi cab fell into the hole.

Firemen succeeded in lifting the cab out and extricating two passengers who had escaped with bruises.

## SEAMEN PERISH IN COLLISION

Boston.—Capt. John H. Thomas, of the five-masted schooner George P. Hudson, and two seamen lost their lives in a collision between their schooner and the coastwise steamer Middlesex in a fog off Cape Cod. The schooner, which was coal laden, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, was nearly cut in two and sank within five minutes after the collision. The Middlesex, bound from Boston to Norfolk without a cargo, put back into port with nine rescued seamen from the schooner aboard, bringing the first news of the disaster.

## 200 PASSENGERS ARE TAKEN OFF

New York.—Two hundred passengers, more than half of them women and children, on board the excursion steamer Rosedale, aground on a Jamaica bay sandbar, were taken off that vessel in lifeboats and transferred to a police boat, which brought them to this city. The Rosedale ran ashore in thick weather while returning from Rockaway Beach to New York. The Rosedale remained fast in the sand.

## THIRTY-FIVE ARE BLOWN UP

Shanghai.—Thirty-five midshipmen were killed when a bomb exploded on the Chinese gunboat Tungchi. The explosion occurred just above the main magazine, and only the prompt flooding of this and the other ammunition chambers saved the vessel. It is thought that the explosion was the result of a conspiracy aboard. An investigation will be made.

## Death of Dr. C. J. Bales

Dr. C. J. Bales, a prominent physician and citizen of this city, died at his home on West Main Sunday morning at two o'clock after an illness of several weeks. Dr. Bales was born in Rose Hill, Virginia, and was 66 years of age. He was a graduate of Kings Medical College, Bristol, Tenn. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Delia McLin, of Jonesboro, Tenn. To them was born one daughter, Mrs. Maggie Gibson, who survives him.

Dr. Bales came to Madison county in 1876 and married Miss Florence Maupin, and to them were born two children, Sam and Kathleen. Sam died about nine years ago.

In 1890 Dr. J. M. Poyntz, deceased, and Dr. Bales formed a partnership and enjoyed an extensive and lucrative practice up to the time of the death of Dr. Poyntz. He has been the health officer for the City of Richmond for the last several years.

Dr. Bales was a man of sterling character, genial and companionable, although of retiring disposition, and had many warm friends. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, at which church his funeral was held at 10 o'clock Monday morning, the officiating minister being Rev. C. K. Marshall, thence his interment in the Richmond cemetery. He is survived by his wife and daughter Miss Kathleen. Many handsome floral designs covered his grave.

Mr. George Venters, eighty-six years old, was found dead in the road near his home in Lincoln county last week. A coroner's jury found that death was due to heart trouble. He leaves a large family of children.

## SILVER MINE IS FOUND AGAIN

LONG-LOST SILVER MINE SOUGHT FOR CENTURY LOCATED IN LEE COUNTY.

## DEVELOPMENT IS PLANNED

Soil Said To Be Honeycombed With Rich Mining Ore—The Mystery Has Been Solved.

(Special Frankfort Correspondence.)

Frankfort.—The mystery surrounding the location of the famous Swift silver mine, of Eastern Kentucky, which has been diligently sought during the last 100 years by prospectors and adventurers, and which has been reported as having been discovered in a score of counties in the Southeastern Kentucky mountains at various times, only to prove a hoax, has, it is believed, at last been solved by the recent find of silver on a farm near Beattyville, Lee county, Ky., together with relics of John Swift, reputed owner, which go to prove that the original Swift mine may have been at this particular spot. The evidence submitted by the owners to prove their claim is arousing much interest among the people of that section as well as mining experts at the State university.

## Statistics For The State.

An increase in the school per capita is assured this year, although the amount has not been fixed by State Superintendent Barksdale Hamlett, who is awaiting information as to the estimated revenues for the schools, which will be forthcoming in a few days. The per capita last year was \$4, which means that the state school fund was distributed among the counties and cities in the proportion of \$4 for each child of school age. The census reports for 1914, with two counties missing and two counties approximately, showed an increase over 1913 of 6,237, but does not come up to the high-water census mark of 1912, when the returns showed a total scholastic population in the state of 730,353. This was cut down the next year by a careful supervision of the census to prevent names going on the lists erroneously. The total census for 1914 contained 727,870 names of children of school age, of whom 590,113 live in rural districts and 137,757 in cities of the first four classes. There are 537,432 white children in the country and 62,581 colored. In the cities there are 111,546 white children and 26,211 colored. The increase in the census is accounted for by the normal growth of the mining counties both in Eastern and Western Kentucky.

## Error in Amendment.

An error in the act of 1914 amending the primary election law has caused numerous inquiries from county clerks to be received by Secretary of State C. F. Creel. The act of 1912 provided that the clerks should have printed for each party 50 per cent more ballots than were cast by the party at the last presidential election. This was amended in 1914 by adding a paragraph providing for women voting; but in quoting the law, as it would appear amended, the statute provides for printing 75 per cent more ballots than were cast by the party at the last presidential election.

## Teaching of Reading.

The most comprehensive analysis of the course of study for the common schools ever made by the department was completed by the department of education this year, and it is in the hands of the printer. The course includes agriculture and domestic science and treats extensively on the teaching of these subjects in the schools. Great stress is laid on the teaching of reading, on which the common schools of the country have seriously deteriorated through improper methods.

## Lunch But a Memory.

The Frankfort Protective association, composed of saloonkeepers of Frankfort, has put the ban on free lunch, and the order promulgated caused no end of adverse comment among the devotees of the counter who heretofore have satisfied the inner man with juicy roast beef sandwiches, soup, hard-boiled eggs, weinerwursts and other indigestibles.

## Doctors Meet Here.

The Kentucky Midland Medical association held its 74th annual session at the Capital hotel. The association embraces Franklin, Fayette, Woodford, Scott, Bourbon, Shelby and Anderson counties. Dr. W. C. Parker, of Versailles, is president, and Dr. John D. Maguire secretary-treasurer. The next meeting, when officers will be elected, will be held at Versailles in October.

## Crops Curtailed.

The report of Commissioner of Agriculture Newman received for July is the most discouraging in years. In some localities there has not been any rain since the first of May, and the drought has prevailed over the state generally since the first of June. Notwithstanding the exceedingly unfavorable conditions, Commissioner Newman says there still remains a chance for a fairly good corn crop and a good tobacco crop if there is rain in a short time. Farmers are urged to continue the cultivation of corn.

## How To Have Better Roads.

Former Postmaster Robt. E. Woods, of Louisville, state director for the National Highways association, which through the State Good Roads association is carrying on a campaign to crystallize public sentiment for the betterment of the roads, was in Frankfort conferring with State Commissioner of Roads R. C. Terrell. Mr. Terrell has issued the new road law in bulletin form for distribution and will send a copy on application. Commissioner Terrell has issued also a bulletin of hints on the subject of good roads, which he is sending out to county officers. It is in part as follows: "Burn the weeds. (Sec. 48, Chap. 80, Acts 1914.) Drain the side ditches; tear down the rotten bridges; trim the hedges and give the roads a chance to dry; Not once a year, but when needed is the time to repair roads; do not put gravel or broken stone on a road until it has been properly graded and drained; do not expect some one else to throw out the loose rock in the road—throw it out yourself. The state department of public roads is ready and willing to furnish advice and information concerning public roads and bridges free of cost to the county."

## Our Mineral Riches.

Two large volumes of the first report of the state geological survey under the act of 1912, including the work of the department from the beginning, have just been issued. In his foreword J. B. Hoelger, director of the survey, gives a general outline of the scope of the report. He says: "A report is given of the coals of the Upper Licking river. It shows a valuable coal field accessible to railroad transportation in coal veins above drainage, as well as a possibility of finding a large area of Elkhorn and Van Lear coals, which are there under drainage and can be developed only by the diamond drill. What is one of the valuable assets of Kentucky, and one which has not had the publicity which it deserves, is well treated in a report by A. F. Crider on the fire clay deposits of Northeastern Kentucky in Carter, Boyd and Greenup counties. These fire clays are present in large quantities and are the source of the material for a very large output of refractory material of all kinds."

## Prison Board at School.

The state board of prison commissioners were in Lexington for an inspection of the reform school at Greendale. The members of the board included William Connelly, Henry Lawrence and Chairman Daniel E. O'Sullivan. Mr. O'Sullivan said that the board found the condition of the school excellent, with the superintendent making constant improvements. In commenting on the recent criticism of the school by the grand jury, Mr. O'Sullivan said that the need of more land had been recognized by the board for some time, and that the criticism of the grand jury in this respect was well taken, but that the board was powerless to increase the acreage at the school without a legislative appropriation.

## Prison Wage Question.

The question whether prison guards in Kentucky must work seven days a week to earn their \$75 a month is before Judge Settle of the court of appeals, having been submitted to him by Assistant Atty. Gen. O. S. Hogan on motion to dissolve an injunction against the prison commission, granted by Judge Stout, of the Franklin circuit court in the suit of E. S. Page, guard at the reformatory, against the commission.

## High Honor Conveyed.

State Banking Commissioner Thos. J. Smith was elected president of the National Association of State Bank Supervisors at the 13th annual meeting of the association at Atlantic City. Commissioner Smith was elected vice president at the meeting last year, and is the first southern man to become head of the organization. Thirty-two states are represented in the association.

## Situation Shown in Films.

The moving picture exhibit of the State Tuberculosis Commission, showing two phases of the tuberculosis situation in dramatized form (the Price of Human Lives and Hope), were shown for the first time on the grounds of the old State Capitol. After touring Franklin county by automobile the show will be taken through ten counties of Central Kentucky this summer.

## Made Special Judge.

Frankfort. Ky.—Gov. McCreary designated Judge I. M. Benton to preside over the Martin circuit court the remainder of the present term to sit in cases in which Judge Kirk is disqualified.

## Contract for Supplies.

The state board of control has finished the letting of contracts for provisions and clothing supplies for the state hospitals for delivery between October and the first of next year.

## Supplies Purchased.

The state board of control, composed of Judge G. S. Wall, of Maysville; Maj. J. Norton Fitch, of Nicholasville; and Col. T. A. Hall, of Frankfort, held their monthly meeting at the Kentucky State Hospital for the Insane. After taking up all routine matters they invited the needs of the institution in the way of supplies of coal, provisions and clothes. The purchases will supply the institution for the next six months and will consist of everything that is used at the hospital in clothing for the patients, supplies, etc.

## BIG FIRST DAY CROWD EXPECTED

SECRETARY WILL ASK THAT HALF HOLIDAY BE DECLARED ON AUGUST THIRD.

## CLUB MEN WILL ARRIVE

Special Program Is Arranged to Make Opening Auspicious One—Good Racing Program Scheduled.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Lexington, Ky.—Preparations are being made for a big send-off for the Blue Grass Fair opening day, Monday, August 3, which is to be Lexington day. All the merchants will be asked to close Monday afternoon in honor of the day. In past years, Monday has been somewhat disappointing in the matter of crowds by this year, an especially strong card of show rings, races and other attractions have been scheduled for this day. These with the selection of the first day for Lexington day and with the co-operation of the merchants, will make the day equal to, if not better than the remaining days. Possibly the best racing program of the week will be offered on Monday, featured by the \$1,000 Blue Grass Fair Stake for two-year-old trotters, in which a score of the best youngsters at the track are eligible and from which a field of from six to ten colts are expected to start. There will be a good running race program of two or three races and a race for members of the Lexington Driving club, which events have always proven good attractions in the past, and a mule race always a stellar attraction. When it comes to the show ring classes, some of the best of the week to be seen Monday. These will include the Junior Championship for three-gaited saddle horses, which is an old-fashioned stake, the entrants each to pay \$10 to which the association adds \$100. Another interesting class to be decided on the same plan is the sweepstakes for foals of 1913, under the same conditions as in the Junior Championship.

## "PROHIBS" WILL FIGHT

Meeting of State Executive Committee Is Held.

Lexington, Ky.—A meeting of the executive committee of the Prohibition party was held here for the purpose of considering what action, if any, the party should take in regard to the local option elections called for September 28. The meeting was attended by Thomas Demaree, of Wilmore; C. A. Singer, of Louisville; Adam Carpenter, of Moreland; Robert Cooper, of Nicholasville, and Mrs. Francis E. Beauchamp, of Lexington. It was decided to back the local option fight to the extent of supplying speakers for the campaign, the expenses to be paid from a fund of a quarter of a million dollars which the National Prohibition party will devote to the fight this year.

## OLD STAGE COACH IS GONE.

Lumbering Old Vehicle Replaced By Auto Bus Service.

Whitley City, Ky.—The lumbering old stages that have plied from time almost immemorial between Cumberland Falls, on the C. & O., and Parkers Lake, a distance of 15 miles, have been replaced never to be seen again if the auto bus with which they have been replaced, gives the service which is expected. It used to take the stages nearly six hours to make the trip. The auto, which is a powerful machine, gallops over the old route in something more than an hour.

## EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID FEVER.

Henderson, Ky.—Facing an epidemic of typhoid fever, with two deaths and many seriously ill, the health authorities of Henderson are adopting extreme measures. Citizens are warned to select vegetables and other food with great care; to eat moderately, to boil the water and use only filtered water. They are urged to take the typhoid immunity treatment. An agitation has been started for a filtration plant for Henderson and a protest will be made against the pollution of the Ohio river by means of sewage.

## TO LEVY AN OCCUPATION TAX

Scottsville, Ky.—The City Council has just passed an occupation ordinance, in which a tax is placed upon every business that is conducted within the corporate limits. This tax will aggregate a sum of nearly \$2,000, which will be spent in the construction and repairing of streets.

## BETTER BABIES FOR KENTUCKY.

Paris, Ky.—A better babies contest will be held in this city, under the auspices of the child hygiene committee of the health and welfare league of Bourbon county. The contest is for children between the ages of 6 and 36 months, and the scientific tests will be conducted by physicians, according to the better babies standard score card, by which a healthy, well-developed baby may score 1,000 points. A bronze medal and a better babies diploma will be given to the highest scoring.

## RULES FOR EXAMINATIONS

Applicant For High School Certificate Must Be Graduate of University.

Frankfort, Ky.—The state board of education has adopted rules governing the granting of certificates to teachers in the rural schools of Kentucky as provided by the act of the legislature of 1914. The rules governing the granting of certificates to graduates of higher institutions of learning within and without the state to teach in the high schools provide that the applicant must be a graduate of a standard college or university requiring a four years' school course for entrance. The standard curriculum must be maintained in such college or university if the graduate is admitted without examination to teach on the diploma. The rules regarding the life certificate provide: First, all applicants must have had at least twenty years' successful experience. Second, no certificate will be granted except to applicants who have been actively engaged in teaching in Kentucky for the past five years. Third, all applications under this act must be in writing and on blanks supplied for that purpose. Fourth, the age of the applicant must be given with the application. Fifth, persons who have held the office of county superintendent will be accepted as having taught for that period. Sixth, all applicants will be required to give the state, county, town and place where schools have been taught and the date when each school was taught. Seventh, a record of the date of each certificate held must be given and the name of the parties granting it. Eighth, all applicants must give amount of special and professional work done, the names of colleges and normal schools attended, the degrees received and name of school granting the degree. Ninth, records of certificates received, of schools taught, college or normal school work done, should be properly certified by county superintendents.

## COST OF CAMP IS \$50,000

The Most Important Day of the State Guard Meeting.

Lexington, Ky.—Pay day was the most important from the standpoint of the militiamen in the entire ten-day encampment at Fort Spring, as the troops were paid for their services in camp. There were a number of funds available for the payment of various expenses of the encampment, but the total expense of the camp is estimated at about \$50,000, of which \$26,000 was paid to the officers and men. Of this amount about \$19,000 was disbursed by Major Theodore B. Hacker, quartermaster at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and paymaster of the camp. Major Hacker arrived at Fort Spring and was busy one day in checking over muster rolls and other items.

## SEVERAL BANKS ASK FOR MONEY.

Request Uncle Sam For a Five Hundred Thousand Dollar Loan.

Lexington, Ky.—The several national banks of Lexington sent a request to Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo for a loan of \$500,000 to aid in moving the crops of Central Kentucky. This was in response to a notice issued a month ago that the government would again consider such loans. Last year Lexington borrowed \$375,000. The increased amount is asked now because of the prospects for larger crops.

## KENTUCKY ATTORNEYS TO ACT.

Will Seek To Strengthen Laws on Admission To Bar.

Mammoth Cave, Ky.—That Kentucky is the dumping ground for undesirable applicants for admission to the bar because the state's standards of admission are so low was the statement repeatedly made at business sessions of the Kentucky Bar Association in annual convention here. Resolutions were adopted by the lawyers who pledged themselves to work for remedial legislation at the next session of the General Assembly.

## WILL TEST COUNTY UNIT LAW.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The opposition to an election under the county unit act made its first move when a petition was presented in the county court, with the signatures of 294 voters, asking that a separate election be held in the city of Shelbyville on the same day that the election is held in the remainder of the county, to take the sense of the voters on the prohibition of the sale of spirituous, vinous and malt liquors.

## LOCATE TEXT BOOK DEPOSITORY

Louisville, Ky.—A decision to establish a joint text book depository in Kentucky was reached at a meeting held in Chicago of the 27 book companies recently awarded contracts for the furnishing of texts to be used in the rural schools of Kentucky.

## VOTE FOR ROAD BOND ISSUE.

Vanceburg, Ky.—Lewis county voted in favor of issuing \$150,000 in bonds to build roads. The vote cast in 15 precincts heard from is 1,900 for and 116 against. Three precincts unreported will not make any material change in the result. This is the first county in the state to vote in favor of a bond issue under the act passed by the last legislature and the result is gratifying to the Good Roads League.

## AN INTERESTING FORECAST MADE

IN REGARD TO NEW DEPARTMENT ADDED AT KENTUCKY STATE UNIVERSITY.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE WORK

Prepared by Enoch Grehan—Detailed Description of Curriculum Offered and Purpose of Course.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—The first bulletin of the Department of Journalism of State University, Lexington, was issued by the university press a few days ago, prepared by Enoch Grehan, in charge of the department. It consists of a detailed description of the curriculum offered and the purpose of the course, which leads to a degree of Bachelor of Arts in Journalism. Mr. Grehan is a newspaper man of long experience and is expected to make of the new department a distinctive and successful feature of the university. The introductory statement follows: "The department of practical journalism introduced into the University of Kentucky beginning the semester of 1914, September 15, is designed to give young men and women comprehensive, theoretical and practical training in that profession and to equip them in every sense in the fundamentals of such popular education as will enable them to handle that ever-increasing field of topics that go to make up current publications; to teach them to write news and other classes of articles; to prepare stories for the press, and to instill into them the ideals of high, clean, forceful and intelligent newspaper work."

## EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETS

Three-Day Session With 200 Delegates Held at Marion.

Marion, Ky.—The Epworth League Conference, held under the auspices of the Louisville Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was in session here. Two hundred delegates were present from all the counties of the state composing the Louisville conference, and were assigned homes for the three days' meeting. Virgil Y. Moore, of this city, made the welcome address. The Rev. Paul S. Brooks, of Drakesburg, responded.

## KENTUCKY BREVITIES

Shelbyville, Ky.—The third annual convention of the Woman's District Temperance Union of the Eighth district will be held at the Centenary Methodist church in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, July 22 and 23. Mrs. Frances E. Beauchamp, the state president, is on the program for two addresses on Thursday, one at the afternoon and the other at the evening session. The district president, Mrs. Anna B. Wheeler, will preside.

Hopkinsville, Ky.—Judge Knight has issued a formal order calling a prohibition election in Christian county, to be held on Monday, September 21. This action was taken when Judge Knight considered the petitions which were filed asking that the election be called. These petitions purported to contain 2,600 names.

Midway, Ky.—J. W. Parrish sold to E. L. Davis, representing a Lexington firm, 5,000 bushels of orchard grass seed at \$1.40 a bushel and 4,000 bushels of bluegrass seed at fifty cents a bushel. These crops were grown on the farm of Mr. Parrish and have been pronounced the best lot of seed ever grown in Central Kentucky.

Whitley City, Ky.—The coal mining business in this section is suffering from more or less of a depression as within a short time two companies have been placed in the hands of receivers.

Glasgow, Ky.—Complaint has been filed with the state game authorities that the laws against sealing and dynamiting are being violated on Barren river and the various creeks of Barren county.

Brownsville, Ky.—A forest fire is raging in the vicinity of Pine Creek in Edmondson county. All fencing on a number of farms has been destroyed and thousands of railroad crossties have been burned.

Carlisle, Ky.—Blackberries are very poor in Nicholas county this year. The crop would have been a good one but for the drought.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—The will of Ben F. Cockrell, who died here a few days ago, was probated in county court. The estate was left to his widow, children and two grandchildren. It is valued at \$100,000. M. O. Cockrell was named as executor.

Frankfort, Ky.—While crossing a swinging bridge over Elkhorn creek near the Baker distillery at the Forks of Elkhorn, M. D. Blanding, aged 60, of Lexington, fell and sustained a fracture at the base of the skull from which he died.

## CARRANZA-VILLA PEACE PLANS OUT

Report of Reconciliation Conference Is Made Public at Torreon, Mexico.

## NO SUPPLIES CAUSED BREAK

Villa Consents to His Elimination as a Presidential Candidate Agreeing That No Chief of Rebel Army Should Be Nominated.

Torreon, Mexico, July 13.—The long-awaited reports of the Carranza-Villa reconciliation conference was made public here. Three important points are emphasized in the report, which treats fully of the labors of the delegates for the five days they were in session. These are:

1—Citizen Venustiano Carranza is recognized as first chief of the revolution, with full authority over all military operations.

2—Citizen General Francisco Villa is recognized as first chief of the division of the north, giving full recognition to Citizen Carranza as first chief of the constitutional army as a whole.

3—General Villa shall be furnished by Carranza with all supplies necessary for the continuation of military operations that the former may see fit to demand.

## Lack of Supplies Caused Break.

The failure of Carranza to furnish supplies called for by Villa caused the break between the two men. This was the chief point at issue and Villa was wholly victorious in the solution that was reached.

A number of reforms in the plan of Guadalupe, the platform of the constitutionalists, was proposed by Villa's delegates. One was that the president ad interim or provisional president of the republic call an election immediately upon the triumph of the revolution. There was evidently intended to eliminate Carranza as soon as the revolution was ended, but it was amended to provide that immediately following the revolution's triumph a convention should be called at which a program of government should be formulated, the time of holding the election fixed and nominations made.

## Not Candidate for President.

Villa consented to his elimination as a presidential candidate by agreeing that no chief of the constitutional army should be nominated. The revolutionary soldiers shall be represented in the nominating convention on the basis of one delegate for each 1,000 men, these delegates to be named by a junta of military chiefs and their credentials approved by the general in command of the division from which the delegates are chosen.

Deciding the factional dispute in Sonora, the delegates held that Carranza should be given a free hand, but that he should not violate the sovereignty of the state. It was suggested that Governor Maytorena should resign as an act of patriotism if he felt that his incumbency were detrimental to a termination of the turmoil in that state.

Villa's delegates proposed that the conference select a cabinet for Carranza, but this was amended to provide that a list of men suitable for cabinet officers should be drawn up. Those named were: Fernando Iglesias Calderon, Luis Cabrera, Gen. Antonio I. Villareal, Dr. Miguel Silva, Ingeniero Manuel Bonilla, Ingeniero Alberto Pani, Gen. Eduardo Hay, General Pasquel, Miguel Diaz Lombard, Jose Yescoteles, Miguel Alessio Robles and Arredondo Gonzalez Garza.

General Villareal, Senor Bonilla and Doctor Silva, who attended the conference, asked that their names be withdrawn, but they were allowed to stand.

The conference went on record as opposed to negotiations between delegates of Huerta and the constitutionalists.

## PETRAS' TRIAL TO CHICAGO

Attorneys for Young Man Will Ask Change of Venue in the Second Trial.

Geneva, Ill., July 12.—The second trial of Anthony Petras, over whose fate a jury disagreed, may take place in Chicago. When the retrial is called here in September his attorneys will ask the change of venue. Petras, who was tried on a charge of clubbing to death his former sweetheart, Theresa Hollander, in a morgue cemetery four months ago, will be freed on \$10,000 bonds tomorrow morning. His attorneys declare. Arrangements have been made to have the bond signed by prominent Aurora men at 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. Petras' attorneys declare that the signers have already agreed on the amounts they will contribute.

## Titanic Losers Gain Victory.

New York, July 13.—Fillers of claims growing out of the loss of the steamship Titanic won a victory when Federal Judge Hand ruled that they may prosecute damage suits in English courts by withdrawing claims from admiralty litigation here. Under the English law claimants may recover \$3,000,000 for the account of salvage, freight and passage money, while the American statute limits recovery to \$97,000.



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IN ADVANCE.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1914.

## AN APPEAL TO REASON

The State Bar Association which was in session at Mammoth Cave last week, was addressed by some of the leading legal lights of the State. Judge Winn, who was a judge of the Court of Appeals for a short time, addressed the Association and advocated an amendment to the constitution, which would limit the session of the Legislature to a long period of years between sessions, and gives his reason that the people cannot learn the old laws before the legislature has provided an entirely new system of laws.

This proposition has always been advocated by the Madisonian. There are entirely too many new laws made which must be construed by the Court of Appeals, and before these laws reach that court a new crop of laws have been enacted by the legislature thus making a perpetual grind.

The people over-look the fact that it costs them many thousands of dollars a year to have these laws construed.

Cases start in the inferior courts, then to the circuit courts and then to the Court of Appeals. The total cost of this needless litigation, viewing it in one respect, yet entirely necessary when viewing it in another respect, runs in to millions of dollars yearly.

We do not want to be understood as saying that the court costs amount to this, but when you take into consideration attorney fees, loss of time of the litigants and witnesses in attending court and the suspension of business until the laws are construed, very easily runs the cost to the people beyond the million dollar mark. All of this cost and the confusion bred by the new laws and the paralysis of business consequent to such confusion, would be saved to the people if the session of the legislature were limited to, say one session each ten years. If an emergency makes it necessary for the Governor to call for an extraordinary session, it could be done.

Judge Winn further says in his address that the lawyers can scarcely keep up with the laws. In this he is quite correct, and he could have added with great truth that the courts do not keep up with them, and cannot for the very reason that a large part of their time is consumed in writing petty opinions made necessary by an unreasonable law which requires our highest court in the land to write its opinion in every little case that goes before it. It matters not how often the point may have been litigated and settled, the court must write an opinion and set forth its reasons for the same.

The later opinions written by the Court of Appeals fairly bristle with citations of cases to sustain the opinion which it is writing. And it has grown to such an alarming extent that no lawyer can now say with any degree of truth that he has read all the cases bearing on a given subject. You can take the simplest question that comes before the court and undertake to examine it from the last decision to the first, and you will find a large number of cases bearing upon the question, differing in the language employed by the court, which gives rise to a difference of opinion among the lawyers and courts as to what was meant by the opinion which breeds confusion.

When we came to the Bar twenty-seven years ago the jurisprudence of Kentucky was contained in eighty-five volumes, the last three of which had not then been published. To day the offi-

cial Kentucky Reports have reached 159 volumes. In addition to this there are thirty three volumes of the Kentucky Law Reporter, 159 volumes of the Southwestern and about 14 volumes of Kentucky Opinions, all of which books have been digested and cited in the Digests containing over ten large volumes. In addition to this, the Kentucky Court of Appeals cites the American Reports, the L. R. A. and numerous other sets of books. To undertake to examine a given proposition of law and to read all that the court has cited upon the point, and to read the great number of ancillary cases cited, gives a lawyer the nervous jimmies, takes up all his time reading worthless opinions, and in the end he may find that he has overlooked some case which the presiding judge of the court may think is the best opinion of them all. Thus he finds himself humiliated and out of court, although he has made the best effort of his life in the presentation of his case for his client.

If the people will amend their constitution and do away with bi-ennial sessions of the legislature and do away with the enormous burden now placed upon the courts of the State, and do away with the stupendous amount of cost thus entailed on litigants, they will perform a great service for the State and themselves.

A New York female censor says a yard of kisses is enough. That depends altogether on the one you're kissing. If she's ugly a yard is entirely too long, but, if she's a dainty Kentucky girl, why—oh, let's talk about something else.—Danville Messenger.

A big, home-grown, corn-fed girl may not be able to tango as gracefully as her slenderer hot-house sister, but she is there with bells on when it comes to doing the kitchen scrub, and the dust rag dip, and the broomstick balance, or the cooking canter.—Exchange.

The Lexington Herald says the June brides are about all home from their honeymoon trips, happy, contented and looking forward with pleasure to hubby's first pay day.

## Soldier Boy Overcome With Heat

Oscar Stanifer, of this city, a private in Company M, First Regiment, Kentucky National Guard, became ill Friday from the heat while in camp, and it was necessary for his companions to assist him from the camp grounds to the station, preparatory to leaving Lexington for his home.

Mr. Stanifer is a son of Mr. Joseph Stanifer, a prominent merchant of our city.

## Odd Fellows Building

Judge N. B. Turpin will draw the plans for the new Odd Fellows building which will probably be constructed of concrete blocks and is to be 30x70 feet in dimensions. The lower story will be used as a store or other business room, while the second floor will be devoted to the lodge room, regalia room, and other necessary rooms.—"Irvine Sun"

## Hail And Hearty at Seventy-Five

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., passed his seventy-fifth birthday on Wednesday July 8. No celebration was held on account of Mrs. Rockefeller and her sister being in bad health. Mr. Rockefeller spent the day playing golf and over his estate.

## Forty Acres of Grass Burn in Jessamine

Sparks from an L. & N. railroad engine set fire to a meadow belonging to Andrew Hemphill, and burned forty acres of grass before it could be gotten under control. They managed to put out the fire before it reached the fences and adjoining fields. Just last week Mr. Hemphill had several acres destroyed by sparks flying from an engine.

## Addition to Warehouse

Work has been begun on the addition to the large plant of the Madison Tobacco Warehouse. It will be enlarged 60 by 86 feet. The work is being done by the Empire Bridge Company.

## Kentucky Postmasters to Have of Absence

Postmaster General Burleson issued the following order on Saturday:

"Postmasters of the third and fourth classes in Kentucky are granted leave of absence for as many days, nor exceeding five, as may be necessary to enable them to attend the meeting of the Kentucky State League of Postmasters, to be held at Louisville on August 25 to 26."

Try our job printing department for particular printing.

## A Sheep Story

Mr. Boyd Wagers is our authority for the following sheep story: Mr. Tine Azbill last Fall bought nine ewes and one buck for \$40. This Spring he sold 17 lambs, the produce of the ewes which averaged about 100 pounds at \$6.50 a hundred, making a total of \$110.50 realized on the investment with all the original stock and in addition to this the wool which was clipped brought one dollar per head. Making a total of 120.50 on an investment of \$40.

## Against Carrying Pistols Now in Effect

Following is a copy of the pistol toting bill passed by the recent legislature, and which became operative about the middle of June:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Kentucky:

Section 1. That Sec. 1309 Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's Edition of 1909, be stricken out, and in lieu thereof the following section be enacted:

Sec. 1309. If any person shall carry concealed a deadly weapon upon or about his person, other than an ordinary pocket knife, such person shall upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars and imprisoned in the county jail for not less than ten nor more than forty days in the discretion of the court or jury trying the case. If, upon the expiration of the time in which the judgment of conviction could be superceded, no supersedeas bond has been executed, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court rendering the judgment to at once issue and cause to be placed in the hands of the proper officer for execution a capias pro fine, and it shall be the duty of said officer to execute at once said writ. If the officer in whose hands said capias pro fine shall come for execution, fail or refuse to perform the duties herein prescribed upon conviction thereof he shall be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars.

The offense of carrying concealed deadly weapons denounced in this statute is hereby declared a high misdemeanor, and any person convicted under this statute of the offense of carrying concealed upon his person a deadly weapon shall be disfranchised and such conviction shall operate to exclude such person from the right of suffrage for the period of two years from the date thereof. Any person convicted a second time under this statute shall be confined in the penitentiary for a period of not less than one nor more than five years.

## Leaves Eustis For Jacksonville

The Eustis Lake Region of this week contains a departing farewell from our brother Editor and fellow-townsmen, Hon. Ansil D. Miller, who left this his home town three months ago and went to Eustis where he accepted the position as Associate Editor of the Lake Region, edited by the Hon. Clarence E. Woods. Mr. Miller and family leave the southern city where they have made many friends to accept a still better position which was offered him by the Kennedy, Brown, Hall Co., extensive job printers, of Jacksonville, Fla.

Mr. Miller's many friends wish him and his family success and happiness in their new home.

## Madisonian \$1.00 Per Year

## Fine Watermelons

Toohy & Bros., of Winchester sent over to this city Thursday and electric buss carrying 160 luscious Georgie watermelons. They sold very readily at good prices.

## Dry Election in Christian County

A prohibition election will be held in Christian county on September 21, by an order issued from Judge Knight. This action was taken when Judge Knight considered the petitions which were filed asking that the election be called. These petitions contained 2,600 names.

## Petitions Being Circulated in Lexington

On Tuesday petitions were circulated on the streets of Lexington and were signed by many citizens, requesting the county Judge of Fayette county to call a local option election in that city on the 28th of September. The workers said they were pleased with the reception they received.

## Camden Tipped As Winner

Senator Camden is being tipped as the winner of the short term race ending March 4, 1915. Senator Camden will do his campaigning by letters, written to persons all over the state, as his duties in Washington will not permit him to leave, so he leaves his candidacy in the hands of his friends.

## Poisoned

It is believed that the enemies are seeking to kill with poison the family of C. L. Hughes, a prominent citizen of Paris, Ky. Mrs. Hughes is very ill from poisoning for the second time within a month. It is only a month ago that the Hughes family was stricken by poisoning and two of the children died, the other members of the family recovering. Authorities have undertaken an investigation of the matter.

## Big "Doins At Irvine"

One of the qualities of automobiles which the manufacturers have as yet failed to make the most of, is illustrated in a love tragedy, which is now being enacted in the little city of Irvine. It appears, from the news columns of the Irvine Sun, that a young man from "Indiana," who possesses a naughtymobile and perhaps a handsome pompadour, a fraternity pin and winning ways, is making a collection of Estill county hearts large enough to decorate a house for Christmas time. The Sun reports that several June weddings have been already put on the blink, and some of the dejected swains have even tried to buy up all the gasoline in the city. It may not be long until the manufacturers of these deadly instruments will advertise like this: "Be a heart smasher, own an automobile and have lots of fun with the girls. Success guaranteed. Instructions with each car." But in the language of James Whitcomb Riley, our advice to the smitten maidens of Estill is, "Take keer yourself."—Winchester Democrat.

## Bankers Call At White House

Thirty-five members of the National Association of Bank Supervisors, of which organization Mr. T. J. Smith, of Frankfort, Ky., has been elected as president, called at the White House and Treasury Department Thursday to discuss the Federal Reserve act.

## Hon. W. W. Stephenson Dead

Hon. W. W. Stephenson, of Harrodsburg, former State Senator and prominent lawyer, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon in the office of Attorney Rankin, from indigestion and acute heart trouble, after being ill only about thirty minutes. Mr. Stephenson was feeling badly and went into Mr. Rankin's office to lie down on a couch, and becoming so much worse, he managed to get to the phone to call a physician who arrived in a few minutes to find him dying. Mr. Stephenson is fifty-seven years of age and was a man who had many friends, all of whom are shocked and saddened by his death. The funeral was held on Saturday afternoon.

## Danville Fair Called Off

Danville will not have a fair this year. It was formally declared off at a meeting of the directors on Wednesday night, the reasons given being the lack of hotel accommodations and the severe drought that is prevailing throughout the county.

## In Kentucky

Col. John R. Allen for the prosecution and A. E. Byrd, counsel for Thos. Kidwell, on trial charged with murder of W. C. Bell, were fined \$5 each by the Court because the 'sparring' between the two attorneys was too sharp and drawn at times.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is feared in Henderson, Ky. Two deaths have already occurred from the dreaded disease and many are seriously ill. Every precaution is being used to keep the epidemic from spreading.

Walter Cook, sixteen years of age, of Ford's Ferry, Crittenden county, has received the bronze medal awarded him recently by the Carnegie Hero Commission. The deed of heroism for which this medal was awarded, happened two years ago when Walter Cook while out swimming with another boy, saved his companion from drowning at the risk of his own life. \$1,000 was also awarded him for educational purposes, which will be accepted. He will enter the Vanderbilt Training School at Elkton this fall.

The postoffice at at Whitley City, McCreary county, was robbed by yeggmen, who obtained money and stamps.

During the last year the total scholastic population of Kentucky according to the 1914 census, increased from 721,636 to 727,870, the greater part of the increase being in the minning cities of Eastern Kentucky.

Preventable diseases cause one-third of the deaths in the State of Kentucky. Tuberculosis leads in the list. The birth rate of the State is double that of the death rate, according to statistics recently given out at Frankfort.

Figuratively speaking, Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, kissed good-bye to \$10,000 the other day when he canceled a contract with the Northwestern Chautauqua Association to devote the months of July and August to the Chautauqua platform. The agreement was that he was to receive \$175 per lecture which would have brought him over \$10,000.

Mrs. F. J. Bennett, of Nicholasville, was badly scalded Thursday while making tea. The steam blew the top off the kettle with a great force and badly burned her face, hands, arms and chest.

Senator James and Representative Cantrill have secured the appointment of a Kentuckian named R. Warren Thomas to be postmaster of Redlands, Cal. They also secured a postoffice appointment for William Thorne, formerly of Eminence.

Kentucky is suffering from one of the severest droughts for years, and the Agricultural Department makes the statement that unless generous rains soon fall that the crops will be cut very much below the average.

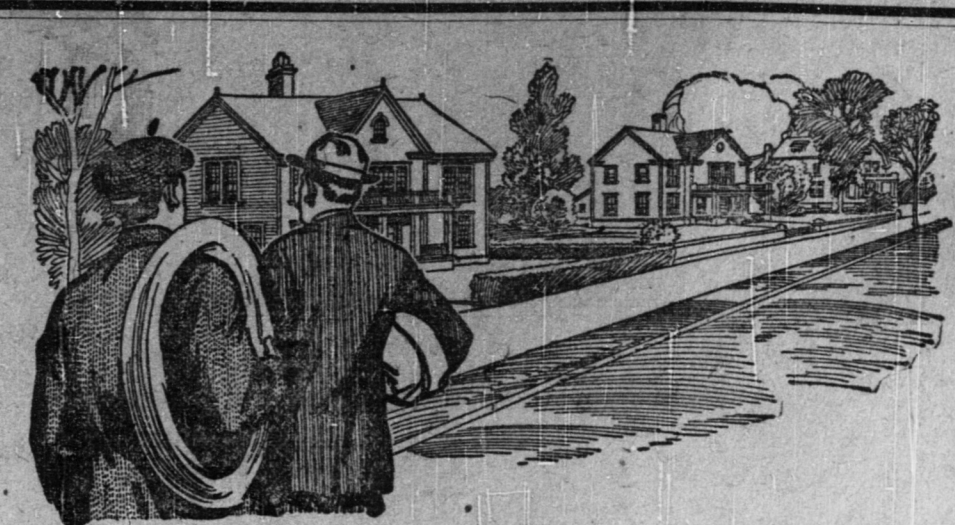
The Kentucky Bar Association which was in session at Mammoth Cave went on record as desiring an amendment to the State constitution permitting a classification of property for taxation.

## Auto Accident

Mrs. Chenault Willis came near having a serious accident Saturday in Nicholasville. While cranking up her automobile, she in some way lost control of the machine which shot forward going over her body and bruising her badly. Several companions were in the automobile which ran into a tree. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

## Woman Suffrage Leader

Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout who spoke at the Chautauqua on Suffrage charmed a large and cultured audience by her forcible presentation of this vital subject. She has been called the "Little Conqueror of Illinois" and having heard her speak and also having met her you can readily understand the appropriateness of the title.



## The Telephone a Community Builder

A TELEPHONE system, like the street cars, is an aid to the city's growth and suburban development. It makes it convenient for the city-employed man to live in the suburbs or country.

"Handy to business" now means a pretty suburban residence or a home in the real country.

Factories are built where land is cheap.

The population of the over-crowded cities flows out into the country, relieving unsanitary conditions and improving the general health of the community.

The telephone has brought the city and country closer together.

The Bell Telephone system is aiding in the upbuilding and growth of 70,000 communities, and giving impetus to the "back to the land" movement.

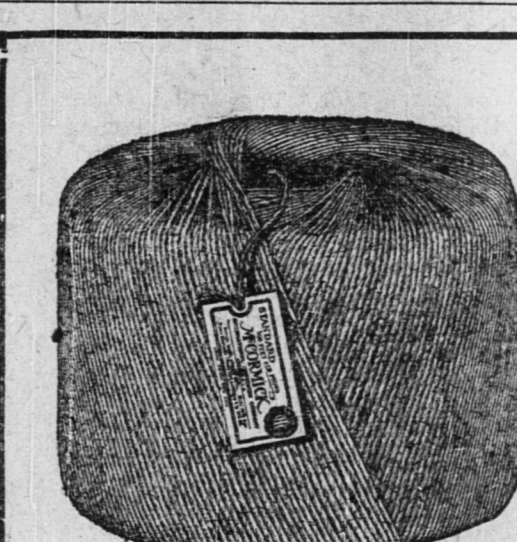


When You Telephone, Smile

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

42 South Pryor St.

Atlanta, Ga.



## TWINE

We handle only McCormick binder twine. We handle it because we know it is the best. McCormick binder twine is made in four brands—manila, pure manila, sisal and standard. McCormick twine gives perfect

satisfaction because it is made of the best and most select sisal and manila fibres—whichever the brand. When you buy McCormick twine, you never get mixed fibre or fibre of an inferior grade. Every pound of McCormick twine is tested for strength and is of uniform size. If you are not already a user of McCormick twine, try it and you will use no other. Call and let us give you a few inside facts on the twine question. It will take only a few minutes of your time and may save you much trouble and in the end time and expense. Don't put it off. Call today, and we will explain why it is to your advantage to use McCormick twine only.

## OLDHAM & HARBER



DISTILLED water is the cheapest thing in a drug store, and it ranks right up with the most important. We'll tell you why. Distilled water goes into hundreds of different eye preparations.

An eye is a valuable proposition. It is entitled to good treatment. When it is sick it should have only the highest skill and the best drugs in the effort to make it well.

So the doctor writes a prescription and a large part of it is water. It should be distilled water. It is criminal to use anything else. Filtered water will not shut out chemical impurities. The clearest spring water might ruin your eyes. Nothing but distilled water fills the bill and anything else may contain chemical substances that you can't see, and that would change the character of the doctor's prescription.

Only a lazy druggist would ever turn to the hydrant when water is needed in any prescription. A lazy druggist has little interest in your eyes or in anything else for that matter. At Perry's we use DISTILLED WATER in ALL prescriptions where water is specified. We wouldn't think of using anything else, because distilled water is right and scientific, and any other kind of water is wrong. And here is a reason why Perry should put up your prescriptions.

## PERRY'S

THE REXALL STORE.

## M. M. HAMILTON

Successor to Vaugh & VanDeveer

## Staple and Fancy Groceries

## Fresh and Cured Meats

WE PAY CASH FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Phone 614

Cor. Main and Collins Sts.

The price of the Madisonian is ONE DOLLAR per year.





Telephone all social news to 638.  
—Anna D. Lilly, Social Editor

Mr. T. J. Smith has been entertaining a party of friends at Estill Springs.

Messrs. Harry, Arnold and Paul Hanger entertained on Friday evening with a delightful dance at Masonic Temple.

Hon. and Mrs. C. L. Searcy entertained with a beautiful luncheon on Friday last, at which time covers were laid for twelve.

Mrs. Gilbert Grinstead who was operated on by Dr. Ranson at Danville, is improving rapidly and will be able to come home next week.

Mrs. H. B. Hanger entertained very charmingly on last Wednesday in honor of Mrs. T. J. Smith, of Frankfort and Mrs. Paul Collins, of Bellingham, Wash.

Miss Dorothy Perry entertains at Five Hundred on Wednesday morning in honor of her visitors Miss Ernestine Perry and Misses Margaret Arnold and Patsy Kincaid the guests of Miss Marie L. Kellogg.

#### PARKS-BLAZER

Mr. Chester Parks and Miss Floy Blazer, of Berea, were married in this city on Monday June 29. The young couple had kept their secret so well that no one knew of their intentions. They left Richmond for a bridal trip, motoring to various places throughout the state and are spending some time with the bride's parents in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Mr. Parks is a son of Mr. C. F. Parks, and is one of Madison county's promising young business men. The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Blazer, of Yellow Springs, Ohio, but who formerly lived in Berea. She is a very charming and attractive young lady. The happy couple will return to Berea on the 15th, where they will make their home.

#### LOVELY TEA

A charming event of Thursday afternoon was the tea given by Mrs. Frank E. Jennings at Blair Park in honor of Miss Meigs, of Jacksonville, Fla., Mrs. George Phelps and Mrs. Hanger's house party.

The spacious halls and parlor were lovely with sweet peas, lilies and asparagus and here in the receiving line were: Mrs. Jennings, Miss Meigs, Miss Douglas, Miss Montgomery and Miss Landrum.

Owing to recent bereavement in the family Mrs. Thos. Phelps did not receive.

In the library and hall frappe was served by Misses Johnson, Moore and Priddy, after which the guests were invited to the dining room. In the center of a round mahogany table on a mat of Cluney lace, was a large bowl of pink carnations; silver candelabra holding white tapers were placed at intervals while at either end were the silver tea urns over which Mrs. Thompson Burnam and Mrs. Harry B. Hanger presided. Delicious tea, sandwiches, individual cakes and almonds were served. Those who assisted in entertaining were: Mrs. Mary B. Miller, Mrs. Samuel Phelps, Mrs. Geo. Phelps, and Master Albert Lacey Russell. Mrs. Jennings is a most graceful hostess and her entertainments are always correspondingly attractive.

### Personal

Phone 638 or 659 for all personal items

Mrs. L. R. Blanton is at Crab Orchard Springs for several weeks.

Mrs. C. H. Vaughn has returned from a visit to relatives at Fulton, Ky.

Miss Annie Miller Bogie has returned from a visit to Arkansas.

Mrs. Kennedy, of Cincinnati, is with her daughter Mrs. Tutt Burnam on the Campus.

Miss Adelaide Simmons, of Crittenden, Ky., was the guest of Mrs. Buchanan on West Main, during the Chautauqua.

Misses Priddy, Moore, Douglas, Montgomery and Johnson were the recent guests of Mrs. Geo. W. Phelps.

Mr. and Mrs. James Landrum, spent the week-end with relatives in Lancaster.

Mrs. M. J. Wilmore has been quite sick at her home on High St.

Little Teddy Keith has been quite sick for several days, but is now much improved.

Miss Catherine McFarland, of Atlanta, Ga., is the guest of Miss Austin Lilly.

Mr. James Cobb was a visitor in Stanford last week.

Mr. Geo. Bogard and Hon. L. B. Herrington were in Lexington Thursday on business.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. R. Gibson and little son, John Jr., have been in Cincinnati for the past week.

Dr. J. G. Crabbe, of the Normal, attended the Educational Association which met in St. Paul last week. Dr. Crabbe is president of the Normal branch and stands high with the educators of the Association.

Mr. Geo. T. Bogard is at home after a business trip of several days to Callipolis, Ohio.

Mrs. Thos. Best is the guest of relatives in Paris and Cincinnati.

Mrs. Knox and little son, of Georgetown, are the guests of her parents Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Phelps on the Summit.

Mrs. Samuel Johnson and daughter, Miss Mary of Lancaster, are the guests of relatives in this city.

Misses Minerva Griggs and Kitty Bush and Mr. Asa Reeves of Winchester, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Hise last week.

Mr. J. M. Early, of Berea, was in town last Monday to hear Gov. McCreary speak.

Miss Jessie Smith of the Normal School, visited her parents in Berea the past week. Miss Estella Bicknell spent the week-end with relatives in Berea.

Mr. J. Smith Hays, Jr., of Winchester, visited relatives in this county last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Dabney, of Earlington, have been the recent guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Parsons.

Mrs. Ann Robinson, of Lancaster, was the guest of Miss Jennie Parks during the Chautauqua.

Miss Frankie Dean Kendrick, Miss Myers and Master Charlie Dean Kendrick are the guests of Mr. Neville Witt.

Miss Marie Floyd is visiting Miss Marie McDougle on the Summit.

Mrs. Daniels, of Lexington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Slaughter Sparks in this city.

Miss Josephine Chenault has gone to Woodford county to teach. Miss Josephine is a most charming young girl and has a host of relatives and friends who wish her abundant success.

Miss Willie K. Hocker, of Pine Bluff, Ark., is the charming guest of Mrs. Wm. H. Miller and Mrs. John Doty, of this county.

Miss Margaret Parrish left Wednesday for a stay of several weeks to Atlantic City.

Miss Martha Shanklin has been spending a few days with Miss Margaret VanMeter in the country. Miss VanMeter and Miss Evelyn VanMeter will go today to Richmond to be the guests of Mrs. H. B. Hanger's house party.

Mrs. R. C. Logan, of Elliott, Iowa, is the guest of Mrs. Logan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Deatherage.

Mrs. Robt. Bruce, of Stanford, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Turley during Chautauqua.

Miss Meigs, of Jacksonville, Fla., is the guest of Mrs. Frank E. Jennings.

Mrs. Davis, of Campbellsville, is the guest of Mrs. Florida Parrish.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. DeJarnette are receiving congratulations over the arrival of a handsome son on Sunday afternoon. He has been named James Colin.

Mrs. J. O. Stevens has returned to her home in Irvine, after a visit to friends here.

Miss Elizabeth Collier, is attending the State Normal School.

Hon. L. B. Herrington motored to Gallipolis, Ohio, about ten days ago with his wife and family, and after reaching that city he was taken quite ill and was under the care of physicians for several days, but we are glad to report that Mr. Herrington has recovered, and he and his family returned home last Monday.

Miss Bessie Miller is quite sick at her home on Lancaster avenue.

Miss Hacker of Nicholasville, is the guest of Mrs. Leeds on Woodland avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Oldham and Miss Margaret Miller were visitors in Lancaster Sunday.

Miss Miree McDougle has successfully passed the examination in Louisville as a teacher in the City High Schools, and made a general average of 95 per cent. Miss Miree has been engaged for another year and will teach in the Emerson school in the city of Louisville and is now on the regular force of teachers.

This is a remarkable average for one so young, and is a high compliment to her.

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Jackson are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Shackelford.

Misses Margaret and Lucille Boggs, are visiting Miss Elizabeth Turley.

Master Edison Shepherd is the guest of his cousin Master Carl Shepherd.

Miss Regina Stevens is the guest of Miss Margaret Azbill.

Mrs. H. C. Griggs and little daughter, Emma Ellen leave Wednesday for Louisville to visit Mrs. Griggs' parents.

Miss Dovey White, Catherine Nelson, Cordilla and Ben Hurst are visiting relatives at Hazard, Jackson and Cannel City this week.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Alex Denney sympathize with them deeply in the loss of their baby boy which died at eleven o'clock Friday morning, having lived only a few minutes.

Mrs. Denny is quite ill and her physician are very apprehensive about her.

Mr. Charlie Anderson attended the convention of the Rexall Druggists at Niagara Falls.

Dr. and Mrs. S. C. Zinke will go to house keeping in the Fall in Mrs. Hattie Buchanan's house on West Main. Mrs. Buchanan and daughter will go west for a visit.

Mrs. Willie Kennedy of Cincinnati has been the guest of Mrs. E. T. Burnam.

Mrs. E. W. Gwynne has returned from a visit to Glasgow.

Prof. D. W. Bridges is at home from Cadiz, Ky.

Misses Jane and Louise Terry are at home from Oil Springs.

Miss Aelaide Simmons who formerly lived here has been the guest of Miss Elath Bunchanan.

Miss Margaret Arnold is the guest of Miss Marie L. Kellogg.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. McGaughey are in Canada.

Mrs. A. D. Dunbar, of Union City, is at the P. A. C. Infirmary for medical treatment.

Mr. George Bogard left Monday for Big Stone Gap, Va., to be gone several days.

Mrs. R. B. Terrill has returned from a visit to relatives in Paris.

### ASSAULT ATTEMPTED

Upon 13-Year-Old Girl by "Shorty" Hinds—Citizens Incensed and Offer Reward for Culprit

Excitement ran high here Monday when it was learned that a criminal assault had been attempted by Jim (Shorty) Hinds upon Lula Turner, 13-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. S. Turner. The crime was attempted about 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Estill Springs, and the child was only saved by the timely interference of Miss Bell Bennett, of Richmond, who is a guest at the Springs. Miss Bennett heard the child's cries for help and ran to her assistance, and struck Hinds in the face several blows.

Town marshals Denner and Spivey were notified and immediately went to the Springs but Hinds escaped. Later Sheriff Broadus summoned a posse and followed his trail as far as Iron Mound, several parties having seen him going in that direction along the new railroad. Word was received, Tuesday that he stopped overnight at a railroad camp near Iron Mound, but no further trace has been found.

The citizens are highly incensed over the affair and a reward is being raised for his apprehension. Hinds came here a year or so ago and worked around at different points on the railroad. He left a few weeks ago to work for a contractor at Lexington, and returned to Irvine last Saturday night.

LATER—Hinds was arrested yesterday afternoon near Lexington by Deputy Sheriff D. S. Garrett and brought here on the night train and lodged in jail.—Estill Tribune.

### Corn For Sale

Good quality of white Corn for sale. Phone 447, or apply to Harvey Chenault.

### Promoted

Commander Carlo Brittan, son-in-law of Hon. Thos. E. Baldwin of this county, was promoted to the office of Captain in the Navy, which office is equal to that of Colonel of the land forces. He will be detailed at the Navy Department at Washington. Capt. Brittan is well known here, and his many friends are gratified to hear of his promotion.

### Big Check

On the 8th day of July, Greece, which recently purchased the two battle ships from the United States, gave a check to the Secretary of the Navy for the sum of \$12,535,275.96 in payment for the same, and this is said to be the largest check ever written. It was signed by Fred J. Gauntlett and was drawn on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.

### Judge Evans of Winchester is Quite Ill

Judge Evans, of Winchester, is quite ill according to a statement in the Louisville Times. During his illness Squire Ben Willis, of the Seventh Magisterial district is acting as County Judge.]

A. L. Gott wants all the eggs you have "got." He pays you the highest cash price.

### Building

The work on Mrs. Alex Denney's residence on Lancaster Avenue is progressing nicely. She will erect a handsome 8 room stuccoed building costing some five or six thousand dollars, and equipped with the latest appointments. This will add very much to the beauty of the street.

The building of Mrs. E. T. Burnam on Lancaster Avenue is far under headway and when completed it will be one of the handsomest buildings in the city.

The total cost price will be about \$25,000. The building is surrounded by beautiful grounds near the Normal School.

### Horribly Mangled And Killed

Thursday morning about two o'clock young Aldridge who was passing by the L. & N. Freight Depot found Stafford Parker lying across the railroad track asleep. He tried to arouse him but the man threw him off and cursed him. The boy went to the telephone and called up police headquarters and while he was at the telephone an unexpected relief engine from Winchester came along and ran over Parker, cutting the right limb in three pieces cutting the left limb off and severed the right arm and mangled the body. When relief came the man was found still alive, but unable to talk, and died shortly afterwards.

Mr. Parker had started to Jackson where he was at work for the Hurst Plumbing Co., and it is not known what caused him to be on the track. No foul play is suspected for the reason that some time in the afternoon he had a check for \$32.50 cashed, from the proceeds of which he paid Oldham & Laakey \$10, gave his mother \$10 and a \$10 bill was found on his person.

Mr. Parker was a son of Mrs. Rebecca Parker who lives near this city, and has a brother in the employ of the Kentucky Utilities Company. He was unmarried. His interment was in the Richmond Cemetery.

Flooring, Ceiling, Siding, Laths, 16ft) Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425.

### T. J. Smith Honored

Hon. Thomas J. Smith, formerly of this city but now in Frankfort, was signally honored at the National meeting of the Bankers Association with the office of president.

Mr. Smith has been at the head of the banking department of the State of Kentucky for about two years, and in that time has demonstrated his superior qualifications for the office. He and his assistants have placed the banking departments of this state on a sound footing and by their thorough examination of the banks of the state, are rapidly weeding out and closing up such that are not being conducted on sound business principles.

Mr. Smith is yet a young man and is a born politician. He is a genial gentleman, companionable and readily wins the confidence of those whom he is thrown in contact. We expect to hear from him in the politics of this state, and believe that he will make good. He would make a good congressman. We do not know in what line his political ambition runs, but if he should offer for congress, he would make a formidable candidate.

### Distressing Death

Saturday about noon while in a fit of despondency, James Dargavel a young man aged 16 years hung himself at the residence of his father in this city. A short while ago his mother had been committed to the asylum, and this preyed on his mind. He was a son of Hugh Dargavel, the efficient Courthouse janitor.

When the young man was found he was still alive, and every thing that medical science could do was done to restore him but without avail, and he died in a short time. His interment occurred at the cemetery Sunday afternoon, where a short funeral service was held, conducted by Rev. E. B. Barnes. The Court-house officials gave a handsome floral design, and the grave was covered with many other beautiful flowers.

### Overhead Bridge On Lexington Pike Catches Fire

Sunday at noon the overhead bridge on Lexington pike caught fire from an unknown origin burning one end considerably before the Fire Department could arrive. They worked heroically in extinguishing the flames and saving the structure so that the traffic was not stopped.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, 16ft) Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425.

Please Give Us A Trial Job

## Church Notes

### The Greatest Bible School in the World

Canton, O., is a city of 40,000, and was long in the public eye as the home of the late President McKinley. To day the Christian church of that city has the largest Sunday school in the world. The attendance June 28th, was 7,716. This was the climax of a contest against twenty six Christian churches in Chicago, lasting twenty two Sundays. Canton won by more than 300, and added 506 new pupils to its school.

Dr. Quisenberry preached at the Baptist Church in the morning on "The Haunted Church" and in the evening to a large audience at the Opera House on "The Church of the Future".

Both sermons were much enjoyed.

At the Methodist church no special service was given but a good audience greeted the popular pastor Dr. B. C. Horton who always has a message worth hearing.

Next Sunday will be Woman's Day in the Bible School at the Christian Church.

The pastor will have an interesting subject to announce for next Sunday morning. Let us be faithful despite the hot weather. How about "coats for men," Brother Barnes.

Rev. Wm. Crowe will preach at the first Presbyterian Church on Sunday July 26th at 11 o'clock.

At the First Christian Church on Sunday morning Dr. E. B. Barnes preached a most interesting discourse on "That Printer of Uddell's." It was a strong plea for the church's side of the question and is calculated to do much good.

### Splendid Chautauqua

With the performance given on Saturday evening by the Kellogg Haines Singing Party our splendid Chautauqua program ended its third year, and never in our city has a more high class or delightful series of entertainments been given.

With such talent as Mr. Wallace Bruce Ambary the morning lecturer, Miss Miller the children's worker, and Mr. Lybarger, Mr. Everett Kemp, Dr. Edward Amherst Ott, Dr. Wm. A. Colledge, Mr. Montaville Flowers and added to this, the Ben Greet Players, Marcus A. Kellerman, The Cathedral Choir The Dunbar Bell Ringers, The Kellogg-Haines Singing Company. The cartoonist and magician, Hal Merton and Geo. E. Colby and finally the Denton Grand Opera and the matchless Kryn, the most critical critic must be pleased.

Not only do we pay a tribute to the splendid talent brought to our city but also to the gentlemanly, courteous superintendent, Mr. Martin, and the Chautauqua crew of young gentlemen who exerted themselves to please and accommodate the public while in Richmond.

### Great Meeting of Rexall Druggists

At the convention of Rexall Druggists at Niagara Falls New York the United Drug Company Men pledged themselves to elevate business by putting the ban on habit forming drugs.

They refuse to sell such drugs without a physician's prescription. This is the second great step in the Rexall druggists campaign. Last year they declared against the sale of liquor in Rexall stores, now against all drugs the use of which may result in the injury to health, the weakening of will power and the loss of that sense of individual responsibility which is the safeguard of society. Many notable speakers were present among them being; Fred S. Rogers of Boston, President Liggett, W. G. Valentine of Terre Haute, Ind., A. T. Getman of Lyons, N. Y. J. A. Sandford of Stockton, Cal., and others.

The convention closed with an elaborate entertainment at the Cataract House.

### Drouth Partly Broken

Heavy rains fell in various parts of the State on Friday afternoon, relieving to some extent the drouth situation, which was growing very distressing.

## Straw Hats Half Price While They Last

Panamas Smooth Straws  
Rough Straws High Crowns  
Low Crowns

### ALL HALF PRICE

## RICE & ARNOLD

THE ONE PRICE HOUSE

## FOR SALE AT REAL BARGAINS

- 7 3 inch Webber Wagons Complete
- 24 3 1-3 inch John Deere Wagons
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## Richmond Heating and Plumbing Co.

We handle all kinds of flower seeds and bulbs. Field and garden seeds.

Hay, Corn and ats.

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TWO PHONES—35 and 42

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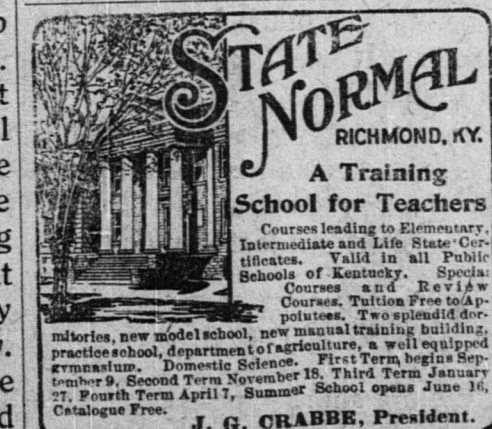
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Estimates furnished IRVINE ST. RICHMOND, KY.



## Wool, Wool

I will buy your wool at the highest cash price

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GRANT E. LILLY ATTORNEY-AT-LAW OFFICE—135 Second St., RICHMOND, KY

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R. W. COLYER announces that he has taken the agency for the LEXINGTON LAUNDRY CO., for all kinds of LAUNDRY WORK and DRY CLEANING. Wagon will call for Laundry. Call at 433 Oak St. or phone 490. Will appreciate your orders.

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**RAT CORN**  
Will exterminate Rats, Mice and Gophers from your premises in a Safe, Sane and Sanitary Manner. Do you further know that in addition to killing millions of human beings by infecting them with Bubonic Plague, the Rat carries Trichinosis and Ten other Parasites? It has Leprosy and Cancer. Isn't it horrible to think of? You don't want unnecessary Doctor Bills! Don't have them! They are among the unnecessary Taxes. Stop paying these avoidable sickness Taxes, use

**RAT CORN. No Odors or Smells**  
It mummifies them. No matter where they die they simply DRY UP. Positively do NOT smell. Rat Corn is a new and scientific discovery, and without a doubt the greatest rat destroyer in the world; the only one that kills rats without any bad, dangerous or disagreeable effects. A trial will convince you.  
25c. 50c and \$1 per can. 6-lb Pail \$5 Express Prepaid.  
Ask your dealer or sent by mail on receipt of price. We pay postage. Booklet "How to Destroy Rats." Free with each can.

**RICHMOND DRUG COMPANY,**  
RICHMOND, KY. (C10)  
After eating Rat Corn he is mummified.



## CARRIAGE - SHOP

First-class Repair Work for all kinds of Vehicles.

PAINTING: ARTISTICALLY; DONE

Buggy and Automobile Tops Made and Repaired  
We do a General Blacksmithing

**Jas A. Moores**  
Third St. near Irvine

## L. & N. Time Table

South Bound	
No. 31—Cincinnati to Atlanta, arrives and departs (midnight), 12:10 a. m.	
No. 71—Richmond to Stanford, departs 6:45 a. m.	
No. 1—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 12:10 p. m., departs 12:15 p. m.	
No. 37—Cincinnati to Knoxville, arrives 11:42 a. m., departs 12:12 p. m.	
No. 33—Cincinnati to Jacksonville, arrives and departs 11:31 a. m.	
No. 27—Richmond to Louisville via. Rowland, departs 1:00 p. m.	
No. 3—Louisville to Beattyville, arrives 6:45 p. m., departs 7:35 p. m.	
No. 9—Cincinnati and Mayville to Stanford, arrives 7:31, departs 7:35 p. m.	
North Bound	
No. 34—Atlanta to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 4:11 a. m.	
No. 10—Stanford to Cincinnati and Mayville, arrives 6:20 a. m., departs 6:25 a. m.	
No. 2—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 7:15 a. m., departs 7:20 a. m.	
No. 28—Louisville to Richmond via. Rowland, arrives 12:05 p. m.	
No. 38—Knoxville to Cincinnati, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 2:00 p. m.	
No. 70—Stanford to Richmond, arrives 2:30 p. m.	
No. 4—Beattyville to Louisville, arrives 1:35 p. m., departs 1:40 p. m.	
No. 32—Jacksonville to Cincinnati, arrives and departs 5:07.	
Nos. 31, 37, 33, 27, 34, 28, 38, 32 are daily trains.	
Nos. 71, 1, 3, 9, 10, 2, 70, 4, daily except Sunday.	

**FREE ELECTRIC FAN SERVICE**  
Will be at the disposal of the sick during the remainder of the summer.  
For Information Apply to your Physician or  
**Kentucky Utilities Co.**

## General News

A bitter political struggle in Georgia is expected when Brown and Smith enter the arena as candidates for U. S. Senator.

A report of the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the L. & N. Railroad issued 34,000 passes in 1913, valued at \$340,000. The list of beneficiaries included newspapers, judges, lawyers, law makers, state and county officials and many private individuals. The names of the recipients of the passes have not been made known but it includes U. S. Judges, one U. S. Senator in the L. & N. territory, many Congressmen and many State officers.

Gov. Cox has called the Ohio General Assembly in extraordinary session to meet Monday July 20. The chief object of the call being to remedy the state tax levy.

After one week of rest Col. Roosevelt renewed his campaign at the Progressive conference in New York last week.

A new record has just been issued from the Government which indicates a yield of 930,000,000 bushels of wheat. The acreage in corn is slightly less, but the condition of the crop is one per cent better than it was last year.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

P. H. Gallagher to W. R. Woolery, 150 A. @ \$4250.  
W. C. Casteel to Abner Willis, 30 A. @ \$250.  
Walter Howe & c. to W. L. Newby, 40 A. @ \$1800.  
Louanna Eades to Millie Wilson 3 A. @ \$150.  
J. L. Baker to Grant Abrams, 57 A. @ \$300.  
W. B. Noe to J. W. Stewart, 62 A. @ \$2500.  
Jonah Wagers to H. D. Rayburn, 233 A. @ \$21,058.20.

## Town Lots

J. W. Hoskins to W. W. Kendrick, Berea, @ \$250.  
Jno. G. Tribble & c. to Lucy Norris & c. College Hill, @ \$500.

## Marriage License

J. B. Richardson to Miss Maude Harrison.

## Hail Storm Does Much Damage

On Friday afternoon Stanford was visited by a heavy hail storm which did thousands of dollars' worth of damage. The hail was as large as a hen egg and stripped corn and tobacco and cut watermelons from the vines and did much damage in general. The damage done was within the limits of a square mile around Stanford. Heavy rains fell in that part of the country and many are rejoicing over that fact as a compensating feature of the storm.

## Sunday Hottest Day For Thirteen Years

Sunday was not only the hottest day of the year, but was the hottest in thirteen years. Not since 1901 has the records of the Weather Bureau shown higher temperatures. At 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon the thermometer reached 100 degrees in the Weather Bureau office at Lexington, and was much hotter on the streets: It was 112 on the streets in Louisville.

Prof. McDougle says that a thermometer on his veranda in the shade, registered 108 from 1 till 5 o'clock on last Sunday.

## NOTICE

We are short a man this week on our force. Consequently we issue only six pages.  
Next week we will have our full force and will issue eight pages as usual.

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JULY 19 BLIND BARTIMEAEUS.

LESSON TEXT—Mark 10:46-52.  
GOLDEN TEXT—"Then the eyes of the blind shall be opened, and the ears of the deaf shall be unstopped. Then shall the lame man leap as an hart, and the tongue of the dumb shall sing; for in the wilderness shall waters break out, and streams in the desert." Isa. 35:5, 6.

On our Lord's journey "towards Jerusalem," the place of sacrifice, a place of power was sought by his disciples, Mark 10:37. This lesson is an illustration given to those who accompanied Jesus how they too may reach a place of power, viz., through service and sacrifice.  
Matthew 20:30-34 tells us that there were two who made the appeal, but Mark seems to have thought that Bartimeus was worthy of special mention. The healing mentioned by Luke 18:35 suggests that in that case it occurred as Jesus was entering and not leaving Jericho. Mark is telling of one man, Luke of another.

**Man's Nature.**  
I. Bartimeus Begging, vv. 46-48. The passing through Jericho the beggar. Very likely the disciples joined in this rebuke. This certainly shows the fact that none of them fully comprehended the Lord's teaching as suggested in Mark 10:45. Bartimeus is an illustration of man by nature. His home, Jericho, was the city under "a curse" (Josh. 6:17), and is a type of this world cursed by sin. He was blind, see II Cor. 4:4; Rev. 3:17. His rags suggest Isa. 64:6 and Phil. 3:9. If the rebuke was mainly by the disciples it was that they might save the master during these strange days. Great and marvelous were the works and teachings he was performing, but these were the things that called forth such a wayward service. It was a glad message to Bartimeus, "Jesus of Nazareth blesseth by." There was no one else who could help him. Some one had told him of the power of Jesus. Now his opportunity is at hand, he must not miss it. Jesus never passed that way again. Bartimeus began by crying out, Rom. 10:13; he called while Christ was near enough to hear, Isa. 55:6. His cry was that of conscious need, it was direct, it was insistent. He called Jesus "Son of David" & c., the Messiah, although the people had said "Jesus of Nazareth," see Matt. 9:27; 15:21, 22. His cry for "mercy" is rebuked. Many today are so stiff and formal as to frown upon any religious enthusiasm or earnestness. It was not beneath the dignity of Jesus to be disturbed by a blind beggar. Though poor in purse Bartimeus was rich in faith for he answered those who rebuked him by crying "the more a great deal." He would not be put off.

### "Come to Jesus."

II. Bartimeus Blessed, vv. 49-52. His command "call ye him" is indicative of the conscious power of Christ. Notice his great interest as suggested by the words, "Jesus stood still." Remember his important mission to Jerusalem and the leaders of the people who occupied his time; yet he does not compel Bartimeus to follow after, nor to overtake him ere his prayer is answered, see Matt. 11:28. This was good news for the disciples to proclaim, Matt. 28:19, 20. There was no indecision on the part of Bartimeus. Casting his garment aside he sprang up, came and cast himself at the feet of Jesus. Although Jesus possessed all power still his manifestation was confined to the desire of the beggar.

The Teaching: First, the readiness of God's mercy, Jesus had been rejected by rulers and councils and is moving "steadfastly" toward the consummation of his earthly career. That journey led him through Jericho, perhaps that he might meet Bartimeus. At Jerusalem he is to pronounce sentence upon the rebellion of his people. Nevertheless when one of that same people called him by the title that suggested his Messiahship, "Son of David," he immediately turned aside in response thereto, Heb. 3:2. God never destroys the righteous with the wicked or the repentant with the rebellious. His ear is ever open to the faintest cry.

Second, The failure of men to apprehend this fact. There are many today as successors of those who rebuked Bartimeus. Some who hold him in reverence and yet fail to apprehend adequately that he came to "seek and to save the lost." There is no consideration of policy or of expediency, no question of method, nor the importance of rank, that can stand in the way of opening blind eyes, and answering the cry of the beggar.

Third, The nature of saving faith. The answer of relief from the Lord comes in response to the profound conviction of personal need. "He came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance." There is nothing in that call to make any definite appeal to the righteous. A blind man, through someone's testimony hears that he is near and cries out to him from the depths of his need. But there must be also a recognition of power. Bartimeus had no assurance until he had made his appeal; he took a chance as it were. He was not assured until his eyes were opened.

## GREAT ADVANTAGE IN FRUIT CULTURE

SPECIAL AGRICULTURAL TRAIN WILL MAKE A TEN-DAY TOUR.

### STARTS ON JULY FIFTEEN

Train Equipped With Most Interesting and Instructive Exhibits That Can Be Secured for the Trip.

On July 15th the Agricultural Experiment Station will send out from Lexington an agricultural special train, which will make a ten-day tour of Eastern Kentucky in the effort to add interest to the proper tillage of the soil of that section. It is, of course, understood that through the mountains of Kentucky the area of land suitable



Pear tree affected with tree blight. Note the topmost twig.

for general cropping is limited and a system of agriculture suitable to these conditions must sooner or later be adopted.

In view of these facts the Experiment Station wishes to show to the people of Eastern Kentucky the great advantages of fruit raising and general horticulture, also the advisability of going in heavily into poultry production in a section so finely adapted to the production of choice fruit and poultry.

In addition to these two specialties there have been prepared for this train exhibits bearing on the lumbering industry, and, as in other branches, the best authorities have been engaged to lecture.

The train will be equipped with the most interesting and instructive exhibits that can be prepared, and it will be a great disappointment to the Experiment Station if the people do not visit this train in large numbers, take a lively interest in its mission, and profit by its teachings.

### TRAIN WILL RUN ACCORDING TO THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE.

July 15, 1914.	
Lv. Lexington	7:30 a. m.
Lv. Paris	8:30 a. m.
At Richmond	9:45 to 11:00 a. m.
At Berea	11:30 to 1:30 p. m.
At Brush Creek	2:30 to 3:30 p. m.
At Livingston	3:50 to 5:30 p. m.
Ar. E. Bernstadt	6:00 p. m.
July 16.	
Lv. E. Bernstadt	10:00 a. m.
At London	10:15 to 12:45 p. m.
At N. Ashland	1:30 to 2:30 p. m.
At Williamsburg	3:45 to 5:30 p. m.
Ar. Corbin	6:15 p. m.
July 17.	
Lv. Corbin	9:00 to 10:30 a. m.
At Four Mile	11:00 to 12:00 m.
At Pineville	12:15 to 2:15 p. m.
At Middleboro	2:45 to 4:45 p. m.
Ar. Pineville	5:20 p. m.
July 18.	
Lv. Pineville	7:30 a. m.
At Harlan	9:00 to 10:00 a. m.
At N. Ashland	10:30 to 11:30 a. m.
At Benham	12:00 to 2:00 p. m.
Ar. Pineville	5:00 p. m.
July 20.	
Lv. Pineville	6:50 to 7:30 a. m.
Lv. Richmond	11:30 to 11:00 a. m.
At Irvine	1:30 to 3:30 p. m.
At Old Landing	4:00 to 5:00 p. m.
Ar. Beattyville	7:20 p. m.
July 21.	
Lv. Beattyville	9:00 a. m.
At Talleys	10:00 to 11:00 a. m.
At Jackson	12:00 to 2:30 p. m.
At Copeland	3:15 to 4:00 p. m.
Ar. Hazard	4:50 to 6:05 p. m.
July 22.	
Lv. Hazard	8:30 a. m.
At Roubidoux	9:20 to 10:15 a. m.
At Rosina	11:15 to 12:00 m.
At Whitesburg	12:40 to 2:30 p. m.
At Kona	3:05 to 4:00 p. m.
At McQuarts	4:30 to 5:05 p. m.
Ar. Whitesburg	7:15 p. m.
July 23.	
Lv. Whitesburg	7:30 a. m.
At Jackson	12:15 to 1:00 p. m.
At Tarrant	2:30 to 4:00 p. m.
At Stanton	5:00 to 6:30 p. m.
Ar. Clay City	6:45 p. m.
July 24.	
Lv. Clay City	9:00 a. m.
At Indian Fields	9:30 to 10:45 a. m.
Ar. Lexington	12:00 p. m.

## Mr. Wines Dies

Mr. E. C. Wines a prominent druggist of this city died at his residence this morning at six o'clock after a lingering illness.

Mr. Wines was a native of Bloomfield, Ind., and came to this county in 1880, and embarked in the drug business with which business he has been connected ever since. He married Miss Lizzie Tudor. Mr. Edwin C. Wines, Jr., is their only surviving child. He was about 54 years of age, was a member of the Methodist church and was a member of the A. O. U. W. and K. of P. lodges.

He has many friends who will regret his untimely death. As we go to press, arrangements have not been made for the funeral.

## Soldiers Break Camp

At high noon Friday a squad of buglers sounded the general call and in a minute every tent in Kentucky National Guard's Camp of Instruction at Ft. Springs was upon the ground, and camp of 1914 ended. The soldiers were leaving all during the afternoon for their homes throughout the state.

## Danville Against Richmond Weekly Report of Contest

	Att	Col
Richmond;	2,452	212.57
Danville;	2,383	197.86
Richmond leads in attendance 69 and in collection \$14.71.		

## COMMISSIONERS SALE

J. M. SANDLIN, Plaintiff  
VS  
LOU TERRILL & c., Defendant  
Under and by virtue of a judgment and order of sale rendered at the May Term, 1914, of the Madison Circuit Court, in the above styled action, the undersigned Master Commissioner of said court, will on

## Saturday July 25th

at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises in Richmond, Ky., sell to the highest bidder at Public Auction the following described property or so much thereof as will produce the sum of \$166.10, the amount ordered made; viz: 1

**A Certain Lot or Parcel of Land** in Richmond, Ky., on the south side of of Irvine St., fronting on Linden St., 50 feet and running back same width 230 feet to Irvine St., and being lot No. 20 in Block No. 3, of the Richmond Investments Companies addition to the City of Richmond, Ky.

TERMS: Said land will be sold on a credit of six months time, the purchaser being required to execute a sale bond with approved security payable to the Commissioner bearing six per cent interest from day of sale until paid and a lien retained to secure the payment of the purchase money.

H. C. RICE, M. C. M. C. C.

## For Sale

I have two splendid lots located just immediately across the street from C. C. Wallace, which I will sell or trade for improved property in this city. These lots are in the best part of the city, will always be in the best part and are convenient and desirable. Will sell on terms to suit purchaser.  
Grant E. Lilly.

## HUMAN RECIPE



To a well-fed look, a fat pocketbook Diamonds and autos to spare, Add investments galore, two railroads, or more— And behold this sleek millionaire.

# The Marshal

a beautiful serial story will appear exclusively in The MADISONIAN, beginning July 14.

The Madisonian gives much general reading not found in other country weeklies.

Its news service is up-to-date.

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You can get this paper ONE YEAR and YOUR CHOICE of one of the following premiums:

- 1 Fine Picture, worth 50 cts.
- 1 Good Buggy Whip, worth 50 cts.
- 1 Set Silveroid Spoons, 8 pieces, warranted, worth \$1.00.
- 1 Ladd Egg Beater.
- 1 Texas Ranger Knife, worth \$1.00.
- 1 Pair Scissors, worth 85 cts.
- 1 Three-piece Set Scissors, worth \$1.00.
- 1 Crocodile Wrench, worth 50 cts.

You can send in your subscription by telephone or by mail, and pay when you come to town.

## LOOK AT THIS:

For 30 days new subscribers can get the following combination:

**The Madisonian, The Weekly Enquirer, From now until January 1, 1915 Household Journal & Floral Life, One Year All For Only 50c.**  
YOU SHOULD HURRY!

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138 Second Street RICHMOND, KY.

**Oldham & Lackey**  
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DAY PHONE 76 NIGHT 136 229  
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We want your logs, or will saw them for you while you wait. Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f  
If your paper is not coming to you please notify the Madisonian.  
Red Cedar Shingles, Blanton Lumber Co. Phone 425. 16-1f  
Read our advertisements.

# Kentucky Carriage Works

HAS ON HAND A FINE SELECTION OF Buggies, Carriages, Runabouts and Carts, Studebaker Farmwagons

We Do Rubber Tiring, General Repairing and Blacksmithing Work. Call and Inspect Our Full and Complete Stock.

COR. 2ND & WATER STS. RICHMOND, KY



# The MARSHAL

MARY RAYMOND SHIPMAN ANDREWS  
AUTHOR OF THE PERFECT THROTTLE, THE BETTER TREASURE, ETC.  
ILLUSTRATIONS BY ILLSWORTH YOUNG

CHAPTER I—Francis Beaupre, a peasant babe of three years, after an amusing incident in which Marshal Ney figures, is made a Chevalier of France by the Emperor Napoleon, in the home of the Emperor's parents in the village of Viçques, France, where the Emperor had brought his young wife to give birth to him. Napoleon prophesied that the boy might one day be a marshal of France under another Bonaparte.

CHAPTER II—At the age of ten Francis meets a stranger who is astonished when the boy tells him he may one day be a marshal of France under another Napoleon.

CHAPTER III—Francis demonstrates his nerve by climbing a lofty church steeple. This deed is witnessed by the stranger who marvels at the boy's genius and asks him to visit him at his chateau.

CHAPTER IV—Francis visits General the Baron Gaspard Beaupre, who with his seven-year-old daughter, lives at the chateau. A soldier of the Empire under Napoleon he fires the boy's imagination with stories of his campaigns with the emperor.

CHAPTER V—Francis' father loses his possessions in a game of chance. Francis arrives at the chateau. The general refuses to leave his parents, but in the end becomes a prisoner of the general and learns of the friendship between the general and Francis Zappi, who came to the chateau with the general under Napoleon.

CHAPTER VI—The general offers Francis a home at the chateau. The boy refuses to leave his parents, but in the end becomes a prisoner of the general and learns of the friendship between the general and Francis Zappi, who came to the chateau with the general under Napoleon.

CHAPTER VII—Francis Zappi and son, Pietro, arrive at the chateau. The general agrees to care for the Marquis' son while the former goes to America.

CHAPTER VIII—Francis shows marked attention to Marquis Zappi because he once saved the life of the general. The Marquis before leaving for America asks the boy to be a friend of his son, Francis Zappi's promise.

CHAPTER IX—Francis goes to the chateau to live. Marquis Zappi dies suddenly. Pietro is a ward to the general. Allice, Pietro and Francis meet the strange boy who proves to be Prince Louis Napoleon. Francis saves his life.

CHAPTER X—The general discovers Francis loves Allice and extra-terrestrial from him that he will not interfere between the girl and Pietro.

CHAPTER XI—Francis goes to Italy as secretary to Pietro. He has an interview with Allice before leaving and nearly reveals his love for her.

CHAPTER XII—Queen Hortense plans the escape of her son Louis Napoleon by disguising him and Marquis Zappi as her lackey.

CHAPTER XIII—Francis takes Marquis Zappi's place, who is ill, in the escape of Hortense and Louis. Dressed as a lackey, Francis escapes through the Austrian frontier from the hotel where the Prince and his mother to escape.

CHAPTER XIV—Francis is a prisoner of the Austrians. He escapes from the castle owned by Pietro in Italy. He discovers in his guard one of Pietro's old family servants and through him sends word to his friends of his plight.

CHAPTER XV—The general, Allice and Pietro hear from Francis and plan his rescue.

CHAPTER XVI—Francis as a guest of the Austrian governor of the castle, Pietro inspects the interior of the wine cellar of the Zappis.

CHAPTER XVII—Francis receives a message from Pietro explaining in detail how to escape from his prison. He starts and reaches the wine cellar.

CHAPTER XVIII—The object of the letter was to ask that the marquis should receive and entertain the nephew of Colonel Hampton, Mr. Henry Hampton, who, sailing on Colonel Hampton's ship, the Lovely Lucy, would bring this letter to the marquis. The ship would go first to England and discharge there her cargo of tobacco, and after that it would be at the service of young Mr. Hampton, to visit such countries of Europe as he might choose, for six months. Mr. Hampton had many letters to people in England, but none elsewhere, and Colonel Hampton would be obliged if the marquis would receive him at his estate of Castelforte and let him see something of Italy from that point of vantage. The marquis might then, if he thought good, return to Virginia in the Lovely Lucy, and either set matters on a firm enough footing to be left, or else—

which the colonel considered the better plan—stay with them and become a country gentleman of Virginia. The colonel had heard that there had been political trouble in Italy, but hoped that at this time the country was at peace and the marquis comfortably established in his own castle.

All this the young marquis, an exile of five years from his native land, had read, the chateau of Viçques. He had considered deeply as to what he might do about Carnifax, his estate in Virginia. He could not go himself, for he was in close connection with the work of Italian patriots outside and inside of Italy; with Mazzini in London; with others in other places. And he did not know anyone whom he could send.

So the matter stood when the big little Battista had brought Francis' letter to Viçques. And when Allice had appealed to him to take Francis' liberation on his shoulders, with the



The General Shook His Head.

laxed as if it might never make music again. When the time came to leave the saloon of Luigi and go aboard the Lovely Lucy, the effort was too much for the man who, two nights before, had shown the nerve and agility of an acrobat. When he must leave the boat and make the change, he fainted, and, wrapped in a blanket, ghastly white, unconscious, the little Battista carried his light weight up the ladder of the American ship.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Sacrifice.

Young Henry Hampton, thrilled to the core at this drama, bent over him, as Battista laid him on the deck, and looked up anxiously at Pietro.

"Is he living?" he asked.

He was living, though, an hour or two the devoted friends who cared for him doubted if they had not got him back only to lose him. But that last effort of the change to the ship being past, when consciousness came again he grew strong more rapidly.

"I thought the Austrians would nab me—so I came aboard," he whispered, smiling gaily as he gasped the words to Allice. "It was—firm in my mind."

And Allice laughed at him, and told him that they were far out on the Adriatic now, safe under the American flag, and the Austrians left two hundred miles behind.

"Even if they had nabbed me," whispered Francis, "those two days with you would have paid."

And Allice shuddered a little and told him to go to sleep and stop thinking of Austrians, for they were out of his life now forever.

"My seigneur," said Francis next day when the general took his turn at sitting by his bed, "may I ask a question?"

"Any question in the world, Francis, my son," the general growled at him, as if the tender words were a defiance to an enemy.

Francis hesitated. "About Allice and Pietro."

The general shook his head. "Ah, that! That I cannot tell you, Francis. Sometimes I believe that I have been mistaken, that—the general as he stopped looked oddly at Francis and smiled. "Sometimes I believe that even I, even Gaspard Goursaud, might make a mistake in trying to play the good God, and arranging lives. That might be—yes. In any case I cannot tell."

Francis, thinking deeply, hazarded another question. "He loves her?"

"I believe so, indeed," said the general. "He cares most to be with us—her. Ah yes, I have no doubt that he loves her. But why it goes no farther—epistolary! It is beyond me—that I would knock their foolish heads together, me—but that is not convenient."

"Does she love Pietro?"

"Mon dieu! How can a mere man say that? She is a woman. I do not know—not in the least," the general exploded at him.

"But Pietro loves her?" Francis asked again, his wistful smiling eyes searching the general's face.

"Yes—I am sure of it," and Francis smiled.

"No one could help it," he said half to himself.

In a day or two little Battista came into Francis' cabin and put clothes on him and wrapped him like a mummy in coats and rugs, and carried him in his arms up on deck, and there laid him in a hammock on the sunny side of the ship. And the salt air blew on his face and he gulped it in, and by and by Allice brought a chair and sat by him and read to him, and Francis lay quiet and wondered if heaven could be any improvement on this.

So, on that long, bright, calm morning at sea Francis lay in the hammock and watched the million little waves glisten and break for unknown miles over the sunlit water, and listened to the voice he loved best in the world, as it told him of those others whom he loved also, and of the places dear to him; and he wondered that he had indeed come through the long nightmare of prison to this happiness.

"Mr. Hampton has been talking to me about Virginia; it must be a beautiful country," said Allice. "I should love the free friendly life of those great domains. I believe I could leave France and Viçques for such a country as that, where there are no political volcanoes on top of which one must live. With us it is always plotting and secrecy. Always a war to look back on or to look forward to. I should like to go to Virginia."

"But," said Francis, with his great eyes glowing, "the war one now looks forward to in France will be short and glorious. And after that will be peace, for there will be a Bonaparte ruling, and that means strength and good government."

"How you believe in the great captain and in his blood," and Allice smiled down at the pale face on fire with its lifelong enthusiasm.

"One must," said Francis simply, and paused, and went on. "For me, you know, Allice, how it is. How the star of the Bonapartes has always seemed to me my life! I believe that I believe that my life is tied to that house. Napoleon was more than his man to my mind, his touch set me aside for his uses in my cradle."

"And made you a chevalier," Allice considered. "That was a true accolade, Francis. You would have a right to that title under another Bonaparte."

parta."

"I believe so, Allice."

"And my father believes it. So you must hurry and get well and come back to France and be fit for work when the prince needs you, Chevalier Beaupre. My father has told you that a movement is preparing? He is reckless, my father, and it troubles me. It might be unsafe for him to live in France if his part in these plots were known."

"Then you could come to Virginia—to Carnifax," and Francis smiled.

But Allice flushed. "That is Pietro's estate, not ours," she said quickly; and then she rose and bent over the sick boy. "I must go to my father now," she said, and caught his pitiful hands suddenly in both hers. "But oh! Francis, I wish I could tell you how it changes all the world to have you back again!"—and she was gone.

Francis, trembling with a rapture he could not quiet, lay, not stirring, in his bed, and the spell of the touch of her hands; feeling within him a rebel hope that yet he would not let take hold of him. Could it be? Was it true? Did she care for him and not Pietro? Was that the reason that in all these years she and Pietro were still only sister and brother? Yet, he caught and choked the thought. Even then he had no right, he could not, he told her that she was his. He would tell Pietro, his friend always as he had promised long ago; more, a thousand times more now, when Pietro had given back to him freedom and life and hope.

CHAPTER XX.

A Social Crisis.

On a day the ship sailed into a splendid roadstead, big enough to hold the ships of half the world. Then into a wide fishing river, the James river, four or five miles wide down there at its mouth. And up and up and up the bright river, the narrowing river, between its low green banks, with now and again a glimpse of a large house and of gardens and lawns green with June, as one sailed past.

Harry Hampton told Francis who lived in them as they went by—Harrison and Carters and Byrds and Randolphs—strange-sounding, difficult, English names in the ear of the Frenchman, Young Mr. Hampton knew them all, it seemed; many of them were his cousins; Francis listened, surprised, interested, to the word picture which the Virginian unconsciously drew, as he talked of every-day happenings, of a society and a way of living quite different from any that Francis had ever heard of.

With that they were in sight of Roanoke house—one might see the roofs of the buildings over the trees—Harry Hampton pointed it out with a touch of excitement in his grave manner. Then, as one slipped along the sparkling water, there was a sharp bend in the stream, and as they turned it the large silver green slope of the lawn lay before them, with its long wharf and barges lying at the water's side, and a ship unloading its return cargo from England.

"It is the, 'Sea Lady' called young Hampton. 'She is in before us—and she sailed so long ago.'"

He made a quick movement forward with his pathetic broken step—for this only son of the Hampton family was a cripple.

There were people gathering on the lawn, negroes drawn up in lines, the women in bright-colored turbans, men and women both showing white teeth as they grinned with the pleasure and the excitement of watching the ship come in. Then a white light figure ran down the broad greenness, and a girl stood, golden curls on her shoulders, a straw hat with blue ribbons tying down some of the golden curls, but not all—stood and watched and waved an eager friendly hand.

"It is my cousin, Lucy," Harry Hampton said, and Francis, looking at him, saw his eyes fixed on her intently.

A few minutes more, leaving the ship with his halting careful step, Francis saw him kiss her coolly—yet it seemed not altogether coolly—and with that he was saying a word about "My new friend, the Chevalier Beaupre," and the girl's quick hand-clasp and the warm welcome in her voice of honey, made Francis feel as if a place in her friendship had been waiting for him always.

Then, from back of her, from somewhere, toward sudden, a tall man, with large features and first seized Harry Hampton's hand and then turned to the stranger with the same air of entire pleasure and hospitality.

"My nephew's friend is welcome at Roanoke house," he said, and Francis, with his few words of English, understood enough to be warmed to the soul at his first contact with southern hospitality.

"It is my uncle, Colonel Hampton," Harry's words were meaning.

"He would not hear of his going to Carnifax—not for days, not for a month; why should he go at all?"—Colonel Hampton asked. If he were to be only a year or two in Virginia, why trouble to set up housekeeping alone in that big house, when Roanoke house was here and in order, and only too glad to keep him. So Francis for a week or two stayed. And from him, self, showed his nobility, Harry Hampton, his boyish ambition for adventure and daring denied every personal outlet, because of that accident in babyhood which had started him in life hopelessly lame, was as proud of his salvage from the Austrian bird of prey as if Francis' record had been his own. Much more frankly proud, for he could talk about it, and did. Allice had told him a great deal of the episode of the headlong rescue of Prince Louis Napoleon, the capture and imprisonment and final theatrical escape, went like wild-fire about the countryside, and stirred all the romance of the warm-blooded southerners. Every house wanted the hero to break bread, and under young Harry's proud wing Francis went gladly to meet all these friends of his friend. As the general had said years ago, his simplicity struck the finest note of sophisticated high breeding; moreover, he had lived with high-bred people in more than one country; the aristocrats of Virginia were delighted with his young nobleman, as they thought him—with his charm of manner and his stirring history, with the lines of suffering still in his thin face and the broad look of gray—the haze

of that suffering—in his dark hair; with the quaint foreign accent too, and the unexpectedness in the turns of his rapidly increasing English.

And now he had left Roanoke, and was living in the great old house on Pietro's land, the old house which had been lived in a hundred years before Pietro's father had bought it, the old house in which grandchildren of Pietro lived today.

Something in his odd broken English, something in his vivacity and energy, something in the warmth of the heart which the poor souls felt in him—none quicker than negroes to feel a heart—fascinated the slaves who fell to his unaccustomed management. He had met Henry Clay and the proud aristocrats of Virginia as men and women, and given them the best of himself; he met these thick-lipped, dim-souled, black people no otherwise, and gave them the same. By the crystal truth in him the first had been vanquished, and it happened not differently with these other human beings. Pietro's misshapen property grew orderly month by month; Francis, in the saddle most of the time, riding from end to end of the plantation, found his hands full and his work interesting, and his health and strength coming back—though that was a slower progress.

The people who do most are likely to be the people who can do a thing more. Young Henry Hampton, ruled

out of the larger part of his natural pleasures by that stern by-law of nature, which had made him lame, appeared to Francis' sympathy every day more deeply. The one thing which the lad could do was riding. "Henry," Francis spoke, as the two trotted together down a shady lane of the plantation on the way to the far fields where negroes worked in the autumn sunlight, "what would you think of organizing a mounted troop of militia?"

The boy's face flamed with excitement. What would he think of it? He would think it glorious, wonderful, half a dozen big adventures.

There were many young men in the neighborhood; all of them rode; none of them had enough to do; Francis had a hold on them—a man may not spend five years in a dungeon because of a dashed mad act of bravery without acquiring a halo which adheres afterward; it was fairly certain that a military company, originating with the Chevalier Beaupre, would succeed. And it succeeded. Three days later it was started with the cordial sanction of the fathers and the enthusiasm of the sons. Francis was, of course, the moving spirit and the responsible head, and Francis was hard at work calling back the old lore of his school days at Saint-Cyr and reading books on tactics and all military subjects.

"Henry," said Colonel Hampton one morning after breakfast at Roanoke House, "I want to speak to you a moment in my study."

Harry went calmly into the dim, pleasant, old room, with its paneled walls and portraits set into the paneling; he had no fear of what his uncle might say, for he was not merely the young nephew and ward living in his uncle's house—he was the owner of most of the acres which made the plantation a great one. Colonel Hampton considered that in his treatment of Harry, and Harry knew it well enough. Moreover, it was an unspoken secret that Harry or Lucy had the right of strength over weakness in dealing with the head of the house. Obstinacy combined sometimes with weakness, it is true, but yet the two youngsters understood clearly that the colonel was the head only by a graceful fiction. So young Henry Hampton felt no alarm at the quality of his uncle's tone. The colonel sat down in the biggest chair, a chair throne-like in its dignity; he faced the lad and pulled importantly at the end of his mustache.

"This troop of cavalry about organized?" he demanded.

"Well, that's rather a big name for it, Uncle Henry, but it is going like a streak," answered Henry, junior. "We meet again today, and tomorrow I think we shall begin business."

"I approve of it," Colonel Hampton stated.

Harry bowed his head gravely. The colonel went on to say that the method of amusement. A gentleman should know something of military affairs. But—ah—the ranking and—ah—arrangements? Such—details are not unlikely with gentlemen of the first families, as you all are—except one—to crystallize into a—later importance. The man who has been the leader of this company of very young gentlemen will be the man thought of as a leader in—affairs of greater moment to come. May I inquire who is the captain?"

Henry Hampton looked troubled, impatient.

"Why, nobody yet, Uncle Henry. We have not got to that. But, of course, the Chevalier—"

Colonel Hampton interrupted him. "Exactly. I thought so. That is what I wish to avoid. The Chevalier must not be the captain."

"The boy caught up the words hotly. 'Uncle Henry, he has done it all. We all want him.'"

"Exactly. But you must not have him. I am surprised at you, Henry! Do you remember that this man is peasant-born? Do you want to be led into battle by a person whose rank

is not above that of our own servants?"

"Led into battle!" Young Henry laughed shortly. "Led into a cornfield is more like it." And then his glance fired. "Moreover, Uncle Henry, if there were battle in the case, we should all count ourselves lucky to be led by—a hero."

"A hero!" Colonel Hampton sniffed. "A mere French peasant by his own account. Of course, I have—received him, because of your infatuation for him. And—the young man has qualities. He has been a success socially, I will not deny. I am quite surprised by his success. But when it comes to putting him in a position above men of birth, my blood revolts. I request you, Henry, to use your influence against this. I can not endure to have him give you commands. You should be the captain, because your social position has made the enterprise possible. But, yet, if—your misfortune—if some other seems more fit—" A painful color darkened the boy's face and his brows gathered. The colonel went on. "I should make no objection to that. But" again he pulled at the corners of his mustache with solemnity—"I must request you to use your influence absolutely to prevent this parvenu from being placed over you."

Harry Hampton put his hand on the table beside him and lifting himself with that aid stood before his uncle, leaning a little on the table as his lame foot made it necessary, but yet a figure full of decision and dignity.

"And I must refuse absolutely, Uncle Henry, to do anything of the kind. I am not in question. As you say, I have—a misfortune. I shall use my influence to have you see that the Chevalier Beaupre is made captain of the company he has organized and is to educate. This is fitting. I am proud to call him my friend, and I am glad that I am large-minded enough to realize that as large a mind as his is not to be measured by petty standards. If he is a prince or if he is a peasant is quite immaterial, because he is first a very great thing—himself." He turned from the astonished colonel, and with his halting step was gone.

Shortly the young master's horse was ordered and he had left word with Ebenezer, the butler, as he went out, that he would not be home till bedtime, and was off toward Carnifax.

"Francis," he began, finding his friend busy over his papers in that same library, at that same carved mahogany desk where today lie the packages of old letters—"Francis, I want to speak to you—about something—before our meeting."

"What then? The boy is out of breath. You have been running Black you call it—a—l of a time, is it not?"

Harry roared with joy at the terrified whisper. "But I have neither father nor mother," he suggested.

"Ah, Henry," argued Francis with deep satisfaction in his tone, "that makes you so suitable."

"Suitable," inquired Henry.

"But yes, my friend. It kills jealousy. All is grist, one says, that comes to your mill. All is fathers, all is mothers—to the poor orphan—and besides that, there is Monsieur the Colonel. One sees that the uncle of the captain will be contented. And whom should I wish to content but my first host, my first benefactor in this land? I believe, indeed, he would be displeased if I should take the place. I believe he is not satisfied of my birth."

And beneath the nonsense of Francis, Henry could but acknowledge the clear-sighted logic. So it happened that Henry Hampton became captain of the Jefferson Troop, to the entire satisfaction of all concerned.

TO BE CONTINUED

Attention Candidates:

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IN THE HIGHLANDS.

In the highlands, in the country places, Where the old plain men have rosy faces And the young fair maidens quiet eyes.

Where essential silence fills and blesses And forever in the hill recesses If her more lowly music broods and dies— Oh, to mount again where erst I haunted; Where the old red hills are bird enchanted— And the low green meadows bright with sword.

And when even does, the million tinted, And the valley has come and planets glinted— Lo, the night below lamp bestar'd!

Oh, to dream; oh, to awake and wander There, and with delight to take and render Quiet breath! Lo, for there among the flowers and grasses Only the mightier movement sounds and passes— Life and death!

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

THE PARTED WAYS.

I USED to know a little lad, A youngster of thirteen, Who wasn't very good or bad, But somewhere in between He had such freckles on his nose As your nose seems to bear— Indeed, I'd almost think that those Were some he used to wear.

HE used to have an old straw hat All frizzled at the brim— Indeed, I'd almost think that that Came down to you from him. And he had such a dog as now Barks joyfully alone. With you—it makes the wonder how It could have lived so long.

I KNOW not where it was or when, But with his heart of song He went and came no more again And took his dreams along. So some day in a little while He'll wave a sunbeamed hand And leave you with his cheery smile— And you will understand.

—James W. Foley.

IF YOU may not reach the gleaming height Where those who have succeeded stand; There may be few who day or night Shall have to act when you command.

No flags may ever fly because You ride bareheaded through the street. And you may fail to win applause Or sit in any judgment seat.

Your place may be a little nook. But your success will not be slight If always you can bravely look Your conscience in the face at night.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

## HEALTH OF POULTRY FLOCK

House, Roosting and Nesting Places Must Be Kept Clean and Free From All Disease Germs.

There can be no success with poultry unless the fowls are healthy, and the main assurance of health in the fowls is healthy surroundings and conditions. In the first place, the house, the roosting and nesting place, and particularly the setting place, must be kept clean and free from the elements of disease. Many people now have separate places in which to make the nests for the setting hens and move them from the laying nests to the setting nests before putting under them the eggs for hatching. This is a good plan and it is not difficult when worked out with reasonable skill and judgment. In moving a hen it is necessary to confine her at her new nest for a short time, a day or two perhaps, but if she is broody she will soon accept her new nest, and the eggs may safely be given her. Be sure that setting nests are new and clean. The material used in making them should never have been used in a nest before; then a little lime sifted in the material makes it a nest safe from all the poultry pests. The laying nests, too, should be kept fresh and clean, and a little lime occasionally sifted in them is an important precautionary measure.

Each time the house is cleaned it should have a good treatment of lime sprinkled over the floor until it shows distinctly, and dashed or sifted into all the wall and corner crevices and on the roosts. This is scarcely equal to whitewashing, but it is the work of only a few minutes, and it is a great help.

The young chicks raised on the farm are expected to have much the same runs year after year. These runs are liable to become germ and disease infested, and then there is complaint of "bad luck with the young chicks." Gapes appears among them and many die without apparent cause. Early every spring such runs should be treated with a liberal dressing of lime. Let it be sown broadcast, or otherwise evenly spread all over the ground until its whiteness can be easily seen. Lime is not costly, and when it is air-laked it does not take much to accomplish this purpose. It is a practical guaranty against many of the young chick troubles.

ELECTRICITY TO TEST EGGS

Compact Device Patented to Take the Place of Crude Contrivances Used by Many Grocers.

A compact egg tester has been patented to take the place of the rude contrivances used by many chicken raisers and grocers. An electric light in a neat box, 6½ by 6 by 3 inches,

shines through two beveled-edged slots in the top. The outside of the box is covered with black felt cloth and the inside is lined with white asbestos. The strong light shining through eggs placed in the slots makes it possible to judge their quality even in daylight.

Feed Relished by Chicks.

Give the chicks plenty of green food, sprouted oats, or tender grass, also some fine beef scraps or some raw meat cut up fine. They relish the latter and it does them much good, answering the same purpose as insects. Keep the little ones busy by feeding the ground grain feeds in the litter, and feed them four or five times daily.

Demand for Feathers.

There is a good market for all kinds of feathers. Pick fowls dry and sort feathers, the coarse from the fine. They can easily be preserved until enough are collected to take to market.

Supplement Nature's Food.

Nature provides food for the chicks the first 48 hours of their lives. Some poultry keepers supplement this with some fine grit and fresh water.

Excellent Food for Chicks.

Infertile eggs that have been tested out of the incubator make excellent food for the newly hatched chicks. They should be boiled hard, run through a sausage machine or the ordinary household meat chopper, and mixed with dry cracker crumbs, oatmeal, or bran.

Attention to Setting Hen.

The setting hen must have attention if you expect a good hatch. She should not be disturbed by laying hens. For this reason her nest should be in a quiet place. She must have plenty of food and water and the nest material should be changed occasionally.

Confining Turkeys.

It is a very difficult thing to keep young turkeys fenced in. When a turkey once learns that it can fly over the fence, it will be forever doing it. The only way to keep them in then is to clip their wings or pinion them.

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## SATURDAY NIGHT SERMONS

BY  
REV. SAMUEL W. PURVIS, D.D.

**SYMBOLS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.**  
Text: "After that the Holy Ghost has come upon you."—Acts i, 8.  
The man of affairs is often puzzled about spiritual things. How can God, a Spirit, be revealed to questioning mortals? Your preacher answers, Only by earthly similitudes can finite beings understand infinite. Signs or symbols are visible things which may stand for the invisible. They can only be relative, of course. The trine God, Father, Son, Holy Ghost, cannot be explained, only illustrated by figures that may not be pushed too far, for they are finite, too. "Three in one"—a clover leaf is that. A triangle—God at the apex, the left line running down representing God come down to earth. The basal line Christ's earthly life. The right third line representing the Holy Spirit leading fallen men up to God. All three sides of one geometrical figure. Take the three forms of water—liquid as a fluid, vapor as in steam, solid as in ice—three forms, yet all water. Three forms of vibration—light, sound and heat. These things are only symbols. Of the manifestations of the three persons in one God, the Holy Spirit is the most difficult to the human mind. Jesus Christ we know of in the flesh like ourselves. There are two definitions of God, and two only, in the Bible, "God is spirit," and "God is love." There are five symbols of the Holy Ghost.

**The Wind—John iii, 8.**  
The Holy Spirit—"Holy Breath"—must not be taken as an absolute parallel, but a suggestive, instructive figure. Breath, spirit, wind, are from the same root and are often interchangeable. The symbol of the wind is invisible power. It is powerful. Free dynamite on one side against it, it crushes rock on the other. Yet gentle, breathing around the rose, fanning cheek of sick child. It is pure, all pervasive, necessary for life. If there is a rush of wind it presupposes an empty space. If we could expel pride, vanity, self righteousness—if by some divine power we should be emptied of all that—then the Breath of Pentecost would come in and fill our spiritual beings.

**Oil—John ii, 20.**  
Oil has been a medicine and a symbol of healing for ages. There is kinship between healing of body and healing of soul. "Thy faith hath made thee whole (well)," Christ said, implying relation between physical and spiritual. How far healing by the Holy Spirit may prevail today I know not. I am too much a student of psychology to scoff at any reported healing by any school of thought, philosophy, religion or any of the "shirines." But I do know of the results of inspired science today against bacteria, the almost invisible enemy of the human body. I also know of the bactericide of bigotry, prejudice, hatred, suspicion, germs of impurity, envy and greed. These are invaders into our spiritual bodies. The presence of the Holy Spirit speaks for an anointing of better physical and spiritual health.

**Dove—Matt. iii, 16.**  
Of all Bible birds the dove is the most sacred. It is symbol of meekness, innocence and love. "Be ye harmless as doves," said Christ. The Spirit of God descended on Christ as a dove. It was the only bird offered as a sacrifice. Its gentle cooings, graceful motions, fidelity to its mate, spotless purity, fondness for home, love of peace, make it a fit representative of spiritual presence. When the waters of avenging flood assuaged the dove returned with the olive leaf, harbinger of God's peace. When our souls have been beaten and tossed like the ark for many days by tempest of affliction, when our sky has been darkened by thick clouds, when all earth's possessions have been swept away, the Spirit of divine consolation comes with the message of peace and reconciliation.

**Water—John vii, 38, 39.**  
The English think much of the Thames, France of the Seine, Germany of the Rhine, Egypt of the Nile, America of the Mississippi. The "river in the ocean," known as the gulf stream, flows from the Gulf of Mexico to the Azores, 3,000 miles long, 120 in width. It gives color to the verdure of the Emerald Isle and tempers the climate of western Europe. It arrests the chilling arctic icebergs and melts them into tepid waters. The Holy Spirit is the gulf stream of humanity. It is the river of salvation. "Every thing shall live whither the river cometh." This is the water of life, to cleanse every foul sin, to satisfy the world's thirst. The desert dweller, the wounded soldier, the sick child, cries for satisfying water. Christ's pitiful cry on the cross was, "I thirst."

**Fire—Matt. iii, 11.**  
Fire has always been the symbol of divine presence, from flaming sword of Paradise to flaming tongue of Pentecost. Each new sphere is inaugurated with fire. It is the life of vegetable and animal existence. There is no reproduction without heat. It is the purifier for the potter, the refiner for the steelmaster. It is the illuminant. The beacon fires of Victoria's jubilee flashed from Malvern hill to the lake country in Cumberland. Fire is the revealer. Not earthquake, but fire, in San Francisco revealed rottenness in building, corruption of contractor. Do not let altar fires go out. "My Spirit shall not always strive," is the warning.

**Fifty Years Ago Today.**  
Aug. 17.  
General Early began a vigorous pursuit of Sheridan's retreating column. Confederates drove Sheridan's cavalry out of Winchester, Va.

**Twenty-five Years Ago Today.**  
John L. Sullivan sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for engaging in a prizefight in Mississippi.

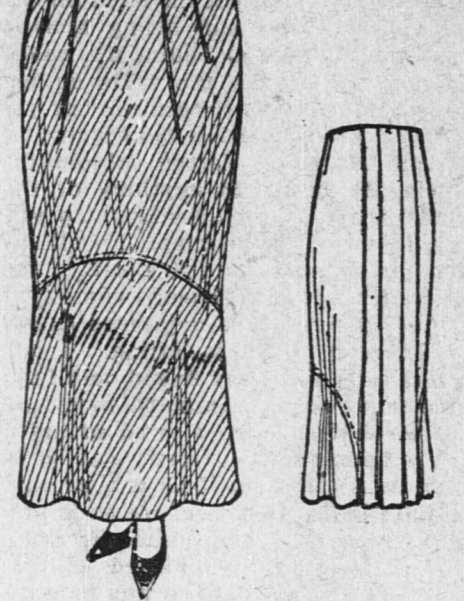
**SAIL ON.**  
The logbook of Columbus is said to have borne repeatedly the entry, "This day we sailed on." That is all. Behind lay defeat; ahead lay hope; aboard ship seethed distrust. In the face of fear and suspicion and tradition Columbus sailed on. The lesson is one for life.

## FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

The very newest skirts give evidence of flare at the lower edge, and here is one made with a flounce at the front and plaits at the back, so giving two important features.

The flounce is circular in shape and is seamed to the upper portion of the skirt. The plaits are simply laid in



TWO PIECE SKIRT WITH FLOUNCE.

place and held to position by means of tape attached to the underside.  
The finish of the skirt can be made at the high or at the natural waist line. The model is a good one for indoor gowns and for street costume.  
For the medium size the skirt will require four and one-half yards of material twenty-seven inches wide. The width at lower edge is two yards and eight inches before the plaits are laid.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 24 to 34 inches waist measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 832, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. .... Size. ....  
Name .....  
Address .....

## FASHION HINT

By JUDIC CHOLLET

This model is a pretty one for the odd waist and also for the gown, and since the sleeves can be made in two lengths it becomes available for different occasions and different needs.

Crepé de chine is an unquestionable favorite for separate waists, but there are various linen and cotton materials also in use, and fine crepe and handkerchief linen are especially attractive.



GATHERED BLOUSE.

In the back view the collar and sleeve trimming is made of green handkerchief linen, while the blouse itself is white, and such combinations are fashionable.

On the figure the material is all white, but still another effect could be obtained by using color for the blouse and white for the collar and sleeve trimming. The laced closings make an especially attractive feature.

For the medium size the blouse will require three and three-fourth yards of material twenty-seven inches wide, with one-half yard twenty-seven inches wide for the trimming shown in back view.

This May Manton pattern is cut in sizes from 34 to 40 inches bust measure. Send 10 cents to this office, giving number, 832, and it will be promptly forwarded to you by mail. If in haste send an additional two cent stamp for letter postage. When ordering use coupon.

No. .... Size. ....  
Name .....  
Address .....

## Our Query and Reply Department

How did the name John Bull originate to designate England? Was it originally a term of contempt?  
The phrase was coined by a Scotchman, and he made it fit the subject so well that it became permanent and classic. It originated with Dr. John Arbuthnot (1667-1735), a physician and author, who, though born in Scotland, lived most of his life in London. He was the author of some scientific and some satirical works, one of the latter being a pamphlet entitled "Law Is a Bottomless Pit—Exemplified in the Case of the Lord Strutt, John Bull, Nicholas Frog and Lewis Baboon. Who Spent All They Had in a Law-suit." This pamphlet was published in 1712 and a few years later was reprinted, with four others, under the title of "History of John Bull." The nickname was used by the author in a satirical rather than a contemptuous sense, and it stuck. In 1702 an English horse named John Bull won the Derby, and that helped the name along, and in 1820 Theodore Hook started a comic paper called John Bull. So, whether Englishmen liked the nickname or not, they made the best of it.

Which is the heavier, sand or clay? Why do farmers call clay soil heavy?  
There is no exact standard of comparison. Sand is disintegrated rock, and therefore one sand may be heavier than another and some clays heavier to the cubic foot than others. The expression "heavy soil" does not relate to avoirdupois weight any more than does a heavy sea or heavy clouds. It means soil that becomes clogged.

How does Alaska's production of gold compare with that of California, and has Alaska other minerals beside gold?  
In 1912 Alaska produced \$17,398,943 worth of gold, and California \$19,928,500. Alaska is producing largely of copper, has coal fields of greater area than those of Pennsylvania, extensive marble quarries, etc.

Would like to know something about the early history of the United States supreme court.

The supreme court of the United States at its first session in 1790 consisted of a chief justice and five associate justices. The number of associate justices was increased to six in 1807; increased to eight in 1837; increased to nine in 1863; decreased to eight by the death of Justice Catron in 1865; decreased to seven in 1867 by the death of Justice Wayne and again increased to eight, the present number, in 1870.

Please give the common names of sulphate of magnesia, nitrate of silver, chloride of mercury and oxide of hydrogen.

Sulphate of magnesia is epsom salts, nitrate of silver is lunar caustic, chloride of mercury is calomel, and oxide of hydrogen is water.

## THE KITCHEN CUPBOARD

HUCKLEBERRIES IN PASTRY.

Huckleberries are a fruit that is very indigestible served raw. Cooked huckleberries are delicious and wholesome. They are excellent in pies and pastries. Huckleberry turnovers are made the same as apple turnovers, using huckleberries instead of apples and omitting the cinnamon.

**Huckleberry Cake.**—Cream a cupful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter, add an unbeaten egg and mix thoroughly. Add a cupful of milk and two and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, then a pinch of nutmeg and stir in lightly three cupfuls of blueberries. Turn into buttered pans and bake for thirty-five minutes in a hot oven.

Served With Milk.

**Huckleberry Float.**—Take a cupful of huckleberries, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, a cupful of flour, a teaspoonful of baking powder, a teaspoonful of shortening, a quarter teaspoonful of salt and half a cupful of milk. Pick and wash the berries, put in small saucepan with half a cupful of water, bring to boil quickly, add the sugar and boil five minutes. Sift the flour, baking powder and salt into bowl, add the shortening and rub in very lightly, adding milk slowly. Take up a spoonful of sugar and a tablespoonful of butter, add an unbeaten egg and mix thoroughly. Add a cupful of milk and two and a half cupfuls of flour sifted with three tablespoonfuls of baking powder, then a pinch of nutmeg and stir in lightly three cupfuls of blueberries. Turn into buttered pans and bake for thirty-five minutes in a hot oven.

**Hints For Pie.**  
Huckleberry Pie.—Add a spoonful of vinegar to the fruit when making pie—a tablespoonful may be needed, but no more. This amount will not be enough to modify the extreme saccharine quality. A few currants, if conveniently at hand, may be put in to impart "tang" to the pie. In this case the vinegar should be left out. Brush the lower crust before covering it with the fruit with a small quantity of egg white. Sprinkle the berries lightly with flour. Too much will make the filling pasty. Only enough to prevent the juice from running should be used. When the pie is taken from the oven sprinkle the top with powdered sugar.

**Fricassee Chicken.**—Chop half a pound of fat bacon and fry it with a dozen button onions, a dozen mushrooms, two carrots diced and two ounces of butter. When lightly colored add a full grown chicken which has been cut up as for fricassee and stewed half an hour in some broth or boiling water. Add a blade of mace, a glass of white wine or sherry and salt and pepper to taste. Cook about forty minutes or until tender and serve hot.

**Fried Chicken.**—Clean and joint a fat fowl and fry it in two ounces of lard, oil or butter, an ounce of ham and an onion chopped fine. Add a quart of good broth or consommé, a pint of stewed or canned tomatoes, a dozen okra sliced, a cupful of washed rice, a green pepper shredded and seeds removed. Season to taste, cover closely and cook about one and a half hours. Do not add the okra if canned vegetables are used until the stew is nearly done.

**Brains.**  
Neil—Mr. Saphedde has more money than brains. Belle—Why, I never knew he had much money. Neil—He hasn't.

What is the origin or significance of the name monkey wrench?  
The name of the implement is usually pronounced and spelled originates in error. Monkey is not its name at all, but Monkey. Charles Monkey, a New York man, the inventor, who gave it his name, sold his patent for a good round sum.

What is the rule or the main requisite for making good tea?

There is no one rule covering the whole subject, but as a fundamental one tea should never be permitted to boil or to steep for a great length of time. Black teas require boiling water and green teas do not. Hot water that has boiled a long time and lost its life will not make good tea. To make good black tea freshly boiled water, boiling hot, should be poured over the leaves and allowed to stand three to seven minutes in a china or porcelain (not metal) pot, then poured off. The desirable principle in tea is to steep, and three or four to seven minutes' steeping is long enough to get that. If allowed to steep longer the tannin or tannic acid is extracted, and this is both distasteful and hurtful. Orientals and all experts drink tea without cream or sugar, but if one uses these the sugar should be thoroughly dissolved and stirred in before the cream or milk is added. There is a chemical reason for this.

Please state if there is a machine known as the pedograph, so, is it a valuable machine for the purpose it is used for?

There is a machine or instrument of that name carried by pedestrians for automatically making a topographical record of the ground covered during a journey, but we know nothing as to its efficacy. It is a different instrument from the pedometer, which records the number of steps taken or the distance traveled during a walk.

What is the origin or significance of the word "dean" as applied to dean of a university or dean of a faculty?

The word traces through the Latin decem, ten, to the Greek deka, ten. In ancient Rome decanus meant a chief over ten soldiers and later was adopted by the clergy to signify the monk, who in monastery had authority over ten other monks. Dean is an Anglicized abbreviation of decanus, and no matter how used it implies a degree of authority and official dignity. In the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, the dean is a resident fellow of a college, who supervises the junior students, presents them for graduation, etc. In American colleges it generally means the chief administrative officer under the president, who is clothed with certain supervisory authority over students. In Washington the dean of the diplomatic corps is the oldest one in continuous official service.

## THE YAQUIS' REVENGE

By M. QUAD

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Every American of us at the silver mines had turned out with the Mexican soldiery to help drive the Yaquis back to their hiding place in the mountains. It was a case of self preservation with us. When the Yaqui was on a raid he made no difference between the property or scalp of an American and a Mexican. He owned the land before Cortez appeared. The process of weeding him out is still going on.

And so when the news came in that the Yaquis had taken the warpath and killed or driven off the men at the Solalto mine above us we turned out with the 300 soldiers sent up to meet the war party and drive it back.

For three days we fought the Yaquis before we got them on the retreat. It was not enough, however, that we had saved the big mines and 500 almost defenseless people. Orders came to the colonel to push on after the retreating Indians and hold them up if possible and exterminate them. We went with them to see the thing through and because they had need of our rifles and of our sharpshooters. Once among the mountains the soldiers could no longer move in a body. There was constant fighting, but the Indians were continually forced back. By and by they had reached the women and children and their stronghold, and the Mexican colonel rubbed his hands and laughed and said:

"We have got them penned up at last, and not one shall escape. It is the best show we have had for half a century to exterminate them."

The stronghold of the Indians was a series of rifts and caves in the face of the mountain. There was but one path leading to it. That wound over a number of ridges and then dipped down into a basin which had a circumference of about half a mile. The colonel's plan was to advance the whole force into this basin when night fell, and taking cover behind the bowlders lying thickly beneath the caves, we should be ready at daylight to begin the work of extermination. While a portion of the troops kept up a fire to prevent the Yaquis from leaving their caves another portion would collect fuel and smoke them to death. We were not averse to dealing the Indians a hard blow and one to be remembered, but we did not go in for the extermination of a thousand souls at once, more than half of whom were women and children.

"Gentlemen, you are not under my command," said the colonel as he rubbed his hands and smiled, "and you will therefore decide for yourselves. When darkness comes my command will march down into the basin. For fifteen years I have been hunting the Yaquis. For fifteen years I have been hoping for just this chance."

They could not charge us with cowardice, but when our decision not to support them in a massacre was made known there were smiles and expressions of contempt.  
An hour after dark the soldiers left

us and went marching in single file down into the basin. I do not believe the first man had yet descended into the basin when we suddenly caught sight of a signal fire to the right. The Yaquis were not to be surprised. During the next hour the whole side of the mountain showed signals at intervals, and then there was an interval of three hours, during which not a light was to be seen. At midnight from the center of the mountain a signal fire suddenly blazed out. It did not last more than a minute and was followed by a noise none of us could make out. It was like the roaring of a gale in a narrow gorge of the mountains, and we had been listening to it for perhaps ten minutes when from the dark basin beneath us arose such a cry as few men ever heard.

"In the name of God, what can it be?" asked each man of his comrade, but no one could answer. Down there in the midnight blackness some terrible tragedy was being enacted, but we must wait for daylight to solve it. The roaring, rushing sound came to us after the scream died away, but more softly than at first. From that hour all dawn came there was no signaling, no noise, nothing that proved that there was life in the mountains beyond our little band. The peaks of the mountains stood out first. Then we followed the dawn down till our eyes rested on the caves. In front of them were hundreds of people, but they were standing quiet and peering down into the basin. In another minute daylight had crept down there, and we looked and cried aloud in horror. The bottom of the basin, as we saw it the evening before, had been covered with scrub and grass. It was a basin still, but the bottom was hidden under ten, twenty, thirty feet of water. There was no outlet, and we could see the waters rushing and swirling round and round as if to find one. And borne on the rush were the bodies of the dead—of the 231 men who had left a few hours before. Not one had escaped. High up on their side of the mountain the Yaquis had dammed a spring or rivulet and stored up the waters for just such an emergency. At midnight they had let the flood loose, and it had come tearing down at lightning speed to overwhelm the enemy, caught like rats in a trap. As we turned away in our horror to make our way down the mountains the Yaquis raised their voices in one long shout of exultation and then were silent. They had reaped their vengeance and were satisfied to let us depart in peace.

There's a boy in the house.  
From the hatchet and saw that can never be found.  
From the little worn breeches left lying around.  
From the stockings he strews  
And the little scuffed shoes,  
From the marbles, the tops  
And the buttons he drops—  
From tokens like these you may gather the news  
There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.  
The sound of his romping from morning till night.  
He shouts to his army in battle or flight,  
His blood curdling shriek,  
His whoop and his squeak,  
His laughter that flows  
Through the worst of his woes—  
A thousand small rackets all truthfully speak  
Of a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.  
From the box of toll that a sweet mother spends,  
From the rooms that she rides and the garments she mends,  
From the steps that she takes  
And the ease she forsakes,  
From the pride and the grace  
And the joy her face,  
Perhaps you can guess what a difference it makes  
With a boy in the house!  
—Newark News.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**  
Who'll celebrate this day?  
Not we alone. In foreign lands,  
Kin lift our flag and say:  
"This freedom's emblem." Slaves look on  
And hope, then kneel and pray.

**EACH** gun that breaks the summer's air,  
Flows through some ocean's trough,  
Strikes some old tottering throne afar,  
Some tyrant's cap will do;  
Shoots some old prejudice to heart,  
Knocks some old shackles off.

**THE** Rocky mountains gather up  
The shouts from far and near;  
The Swiss Alps leap to the cry  
And echo cheer for cheer,  
Then fling them to Himalay's heights,  
Which, wakened, quake with fear.

**THEN** beat your drums, let cannons boom,  
Send freedom's warcry forth  
Till every nation east or west  
Or nation south or north  
Shall lift its freedom's natal day,  
As we our glorious Fourth!  
—Selected.

**KING OF DREAMS.**  
SOME king doth delve when the dawn is high,  
Some must toil when the noonday beams,  
But when night comes and the soft winds sigh  
Every man is a king of dreams.

**ONE** is slave to a master's cry,  
Another sires to a despot seems,  
But when night comes and the discords die  
Every man is a king of dreams.

**THIS** you may sell and that you may buy,  
And this you may barter for gold that gleams,  
But there's one domain that is fixed for aye,  
Every man is a king of dreams.  
—Clinton Scollard.

## Fifty Years Ago Today.

A military mine was exploded under a Confederate fort in Lee's fortified line at Petersburg. Burnside's Federal corps charged into the breach created by the explosion, but was driven out with a loss of nearly 4,000 men. Confederate loss under 1,000.

Collapse of Stoneman's Federal cavalry told near Macon, Ga. Stoneman and about 700 of his men were defeated and captured by General Joseph Wheeler's Confederate force.

## Twenty-five Years Ago Today.

The Shah of Persia arrived in Paris.

## Gems In Verse

**THE BOY IN THE HOUSE.**  
THERE'S a boy in the house.  
You can tell by the basket of blocks on the stairs,  
By the caps and the sweaters that clutter the chairs—  
By the hoops at the door  
And the skates on the floor,  
By the stiffs in the hall  
And the dents in the wall,  
By the pants that he marked and the curtain he tore,  
There's a boy in the house.

There's a boy in the house.  
From the hatchet and saw that can never be found.  
From the little worn breeches left lying around.  
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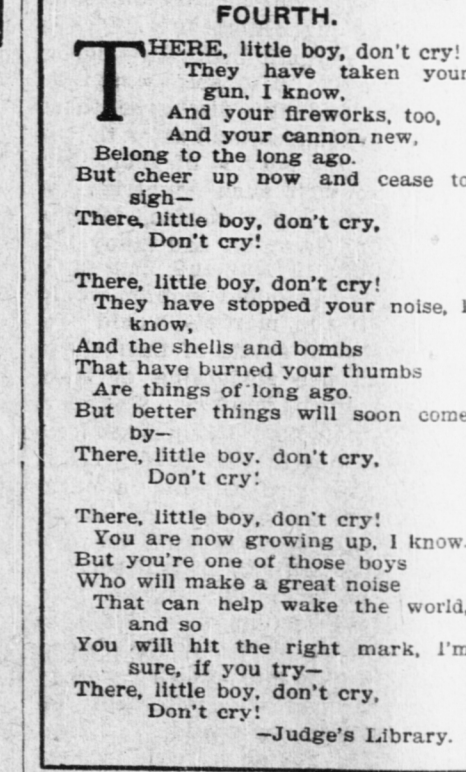
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**THIS** you may sell and that you may buy,  
And this you may barter for gold that gleams,  
But there's one domain that is fixed for aye,  
Every man is a king of dreams.  
—Clinton Scollard.

## Start of the One Step

Posed by Miss Wilma Winn and Mr. Everett Evans.



**BOY OF THE NOISELESS FOURTH.**  
THERE, little boy, don't cry!  
They have taken your gun, I know,  
And your fireworks, too,  
And your cannon new,  
Belong to the long ago.  
But cheer up now and cease to sigh—  
There, little boy, don't cry,  
Don't cry!

There, little boy, don't cry!  
They have stopped your noise, I know,  
And the shells and bombs  
That have burned your thumbs  
Are things of long ago.  
But better things will soon come by—  
There, little boy, don't cry,  
Don't cry!

There, little boy, don't cry!  
You are now growing up, I know.  
But you're one of those boys  
Who will make a great noise  
That can help wake the world,  
and so  
You will hit the right mark, I'm sure, if you try—  
There, little boy, don't cry,  
Don't cry!

—Judge's Library.

**FACT.**  
PRESS onward, boy; get in the strife.  
Be game and never get out of it.  
For if you have no aim in life  
You'll never make a hit.  
—Cincinnati Enquirer.

**TO DECK A WOMAN.**  
TO deck a woman he labored late  
And turned from pleasures he once had sought;  
To deck a woman he tempted fate  
And squandered all that his toiling brought.

To deck a woman he put away  
The things that had made him glad before;  
To deck a woman he went astray,  
And there were rents in the clothes he wore.

To deck a woman he learned to cheat  
And bartered honor and pawned regard;  
To deck a woman he met defeat,  
And his hair turned gray and his features hard.

To deck a woman he missed his goal  
And lost smile and grace and pride;  
To deck a woman he pledged his soul  
And then was carelessly cast aside.  
—Exchange.

**THE OUTCOME.**  
WHEN May was here I struggled hard  
I planted many seeds,  
And now I have in my back yard  
Eleven kinds of weeds.  
—Washington Herald.

**Fifty Years Ago Today.**  
Aug. 10.  
General P. H. Sheridan began his march from Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac, in pursuit of General Early's command, then retreating up the Shenandoah valley.

**Twenty-five Years Ago Today.**  
Seizures of British sealers in Bering sea by United States authorities continued to agitate the Canadian public.

## The Madisonian \$1 Year



## KENTUCKY STATE FAIR

Sept. 14, to 19, 1914

### \$3,000 SADDLE HORSE STAKE

\$1,000 Light Harness Stake Student's Judging Contest \$1,000 Roadster Stake Farmer Boy's Encampment

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Hauling of all Kinds

## Go to Church! No Man Too Busy to Give an Hour Each Week to God

### GO TO CHURCH!

Is there a man in any community who is too busy to spend one hour each week in church?

There are one hundred and sixty-eight hours in every week. No man is too busy to eat during the week. No man is too busy to snatch a few hours of recreation in every week. No man is too busy to sleep during the week. Yet there are men who will declare that they are so busy they can't afford to give one hour in every one hundred and sixty-eight to worship in God's house. In church you will find spiritual food and rest.

Of all excuses for lack of attendance at church the "too busy" one is the flimsiest. Why isn't a man honest and admit that he doesn't want to go to church? Isn't it a fact that a man has a better feeling within himself and the world in general after he has spent an hour in the house of God?

ONE OF THE FINEST SIGHTS OF THE LENTEN SEASON WAS THE NOONDAY CROWDS IN THE CHURCHES LOCATED IN THE BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL DISTRICTS OF NEW YORK CITY. THERE MIGHT BE FOUND SOME OF THE GREATEST MEN IN THE COUNTRY. IT IS A HOPEFUL SIGN OF THE TIMES. NONE OF THESE REALLY BIG MEN WAS TOO BUSY TO GIVE SEVERAL MINUTES DAILY TO THE WORSHIP OF GOD. INCIDENTALLY, THESE BIG MEN BY THEIR EXAMPLE PREACHED POWERFUL SERMONS.

Don't hide behind the "too busy" pretext. It is too thin. If you have an important business or social engagement you will find time for it. God asks you to meet him for at least an hour every Sunday. Can't you arrange your engagements so that you can meet him? The visit will not be a disagreeable one. Surely you are not ashamed to be seen in church? You no doubt have been seen in worse places.

GO TO CHURCH!

## IN KENTUCKY

Barnard Kenton, the 16-year-old son of Mr. Thos. Kenton, of Cynthiana, died at the Cynthiana hospital at an early hour Monday morning from injuries received in a freight train wreck near Falmouth, Sunday afternoon. Young Kenton with several of his companions had boarded the freight to go to Cincinnati, expecting to return on the excursion train, when at Yuma Station, a short distance south of Falmouth the freight train heavily laden with coal, ties, etc., was derailed, and eighteen freight cars were reduced to splinters. Kenton's companions escaped injury, but Kenton was caught under the heavy tonnage and both legs were badly mangled.

A young white man aged twenty-one, from description thought to be George Blake, of Carlisle, was run over and horribly mangled in the L. & N. yards at Paris, Ky. Both legs were severed below the hips.

At Goochland, near the Jackson county line, on Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Lizzie Philbeck shot and killed Mrs. Lena Coffey. Two shots from a revolver were fired, one passing through the heart. The cause of the tragedy was not learned. Mrs. Coffey leaves two children and her husband works in Ohio. Mrs. Philbeck is a sister of County Judge G. M. Ballard.

Senator J. N. Camden has presented the once great race horse Helios, to Gen. Henry T. Allen, of the United States Army, who will ship the horse to Washington and use him as polo pony. Gen. Allen is a native of Kentucky, and while on a visit here this summer he was captivated with the trim little horse, and when Senator Camden learned this he presented the gelding to him.

A health conference was held at Pineville last week with 212 visiting officers and representatives of other state boards of health present. Many different kinds of diseases and their prevention were discussed.

### In Garrard County

The body of Mrs. Margaret B. Arnold, formerly of Lancaster, Ky., who died at Mineral Wells, Tex., Monday morning, was taken to Lancaster for burial. She was the daughter of the late A. B. Brown, of that city, and is survived by two children by a former marriage, Harvey Stanley Gulley and Edna Lindsay Gulley, two sisters, a half sister and a brother.

### In Lincoln County

May and December were certainly well represented in a wedding which was solemnized by Judge J. P. Bailey at Stanford last week. The contracting par-

ties were George Hughes, aged sixty-seven years, and Miss Mirtie Martin, aged fourteen years. Hughes is a sanctified preacher and the little girl who became his wife has been working for him for sometime. The girl's parents were in favor of the marriage.

### In Mercer County

Harrodsburg is to have another loose leaf tobacco warehouse. The progressive citizens of that county are realizing the possibilities of this market and pushing it along.

### In Clark County

A suit for \$10,000 damages has been filed against Dr. M. L. Myers in Winchester. The case grows out of the death of Madeline Ketchum, the little six-year-old girl, who was killed by Dr. Myers' automobile several weeks ago.

Rev. Searcy, of Winchester, has been called to the pastorate of the Midway Baptist church. Rev. Searcy supplied the church two Sundays and made a most excellent impression. He has not yet signified whether he will accept the call or not.

### Why McCreary Ran For Senator

Many of Gov. McCreary's best friends, among whom we were one earnestly advised him a year ago not to make the race for U. S. Senator. The returns seem to indicate who were his real friends for those who were most insistent that he get into the race seem to have "thrown him down," if the vote in the counties is any criterion. Just why he listened to their siren voices seems to be explained in the Richmond Register of the current issue, which is published in McCreary's home town and heartily supported him. Editor Pickels says: A great many of our people to whom the Governor's defeat has been apparent for some time, have been wondering why a man of his political sagacity should allow himself to be drawn into a hopeless conflict. We questioned the Governor along this line last week and he told us his reason for entering the primary was that he had the absolute promise of Mr. Stanley to withdraw from the race, leaving the field to him and Mr. Beckham. He stated that Stanley told him he wished only to advertise himself this time, in order to become a candidate for the Senate six years from now. Consequently the Governor continued in the race expecting him to keep his promise and withdraw after a brief canvass, which, however, the latter failed to do.—Interior Journal.

### Splendid Saddle Horse Exhibition At Stanford

More than 6,000 persons at the Stanford fair saw the finest saddle horse show that has been staged in this part of Kentucky in a number of years. Eight top-notchers contended for honors in the \$1,000 saddle stake, which was the feature today. It took Tom Dolan, of Lexington, almost an hour to tie the blue on Rectina, the great daughter of Red McDonald, dam Ruby Starling by Red McDonald, owned by Thurman & Peters, of Springfield. Second money went to the stallion Sunflower Regina, owned by Pres. Ray, of Bowling Green. Peavine, owned by Scudler, Walker & Wray, of Stanford, was third. Pres. Ray's Mollie McDonald, ridden by Mack

### Will Go After Them Right

According to a report from Attorney General McReynolds, many indictments will be returned in many places against firms and individuals who have raised charges illegally. And the President orders vigorous prosecution.

## THE LAST GREAT EUROPEAN WAR.

History repeats itself—but with variations. A hundred years ago France alone, under the leadership of Napoleon, faced Germany, Austria, Italy, Russia, and Great Britain—AND WON.

At thirty-six, Napoleon had conquered every nation of Europe and in the battle of Austerlitz in 1805, practically brought the continent under the subjection of the French army. Then Austria, Germany and Russia formed the great coalition against France, only to be beaten in battle after battle until they were forced to sue for peace. England, thanks to her impregnable navy, was the only nation not forced to acknowledge Napoleon's rule.

It was the snow covered steeps of Russia rather than the military science of Europe that finally turned the tide against him.

The present European crisis gives a particular opportunity to the offer of Napoleon's Memoirs, announcement of which is made in another column of this paper. Few books throw a more illuminating and interesting light on the underlying causes of those years of conflict than the fascinating story of the man whose meteoric career left Europe sown with the seeds of discontent.

"Eventually," said Napoleon, "Russia will rule the world." The present conflict will go far towards determining the truth of that prophecy, and day by day it will furnish an absorbing illustration of the advance which has been made in the art of warfare since the days, only a century ago, when France alone had Europe at her feet.

Napoleon's Memoirs, written by his private secretary, Baron DeMeneval, will give you a clearer insight into that tremendous upheaval of Europe which the present crisis seems destined to reproduce.

We were fortunate in securing the story of "The Marshal," appearing exclusively in our paper. It is a beautiful story of French history in the time of Napoleon. Our readers are greatly pleased with it. The Madisonian will always give you the best.

### Herald Guests Start on Homeward Journey

The Herald tourists, who have been at Atlantic City since August 8, left yesterday for Philadelphia where they will spend two days and then go to Baltimore. From Baltimore they will take a steamer to Old Point Comfort, and from the Virginia coast resort will go up the Potomac River to Washington. They are expected to return to Lexington by the last of the week.

In the party besides the winners in their respective districts are Mrs. Drusilla Lancaster, of Tyrone, chaperrone, and a member of The Herald staff, who went along with the party.

The Herald guests on the trip are:

Mrs. James F. Hinton, Lexington; Miss Izema Thomason, North Middletown; Miss Irene Sowards, Versailles; Miss Ottie Giles, Cynthiana; Miss Rella Arnold, Lancaster; Mrs. Nettie Boltz, Irvine; Miss Fannie Clark, Mt. Sterling; Miss Nora McIntosh, Hazard.

### Great Place

Clark county people are beginning to realize what a great place we have in the Kentucky river, although we are just now beginning to make the most use of it. Almost every day now the cooling waters are disturbed by the splash of the swimmer or the gentle glide of a canoe. We leave the heated city, with its seething pavements, its hurry and bustle, its grime and dirt, the noise and clang of activity, and for a season take rest and solace on the banks of the historic stream, where cares of business are forgotten, and Nature does her best to bring us to a healthy, normal state of mental and physical being. It is rejuvenating, pleasant experience—this outing on the Kentucky river.—Winchester Democrat.

Madison county people realized this some two years ago and have been enjoying its cooling waters ever since.

## The Marshal

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## The Madisonian,

138 Second Street

RICHMOND, KY.

Hughes, took fourth money. Nevlin Carter, of Stanford, won fifth with his Kentucky Gentleman and Charles Dunn, of Richmond, was awarded sixth with his full sister to Hazel Dawn.—Courier Journal.

### James B. Haggin Ill

Col. James B. Haggin who has been quite ill for the past few days is reported much improved by his physician. Mr. Haggin is suffering from a complication of diseases due to old age and probably will never be well, but it is thought that he will recover from his present illness.

### What Europe Pays Soldiers

The Russian soldier is the poorest paid in all the world. A private in the ranks of the army of the Czar gets \$3.78 a year, compared to the \$180 to 300 the United States pays its men of the ranks. England pays its privates \$86.15 a year; France, \$50.40; Germany, \$18.80; Austria, \$8.12. Remember these figures are for a whole year and repre-

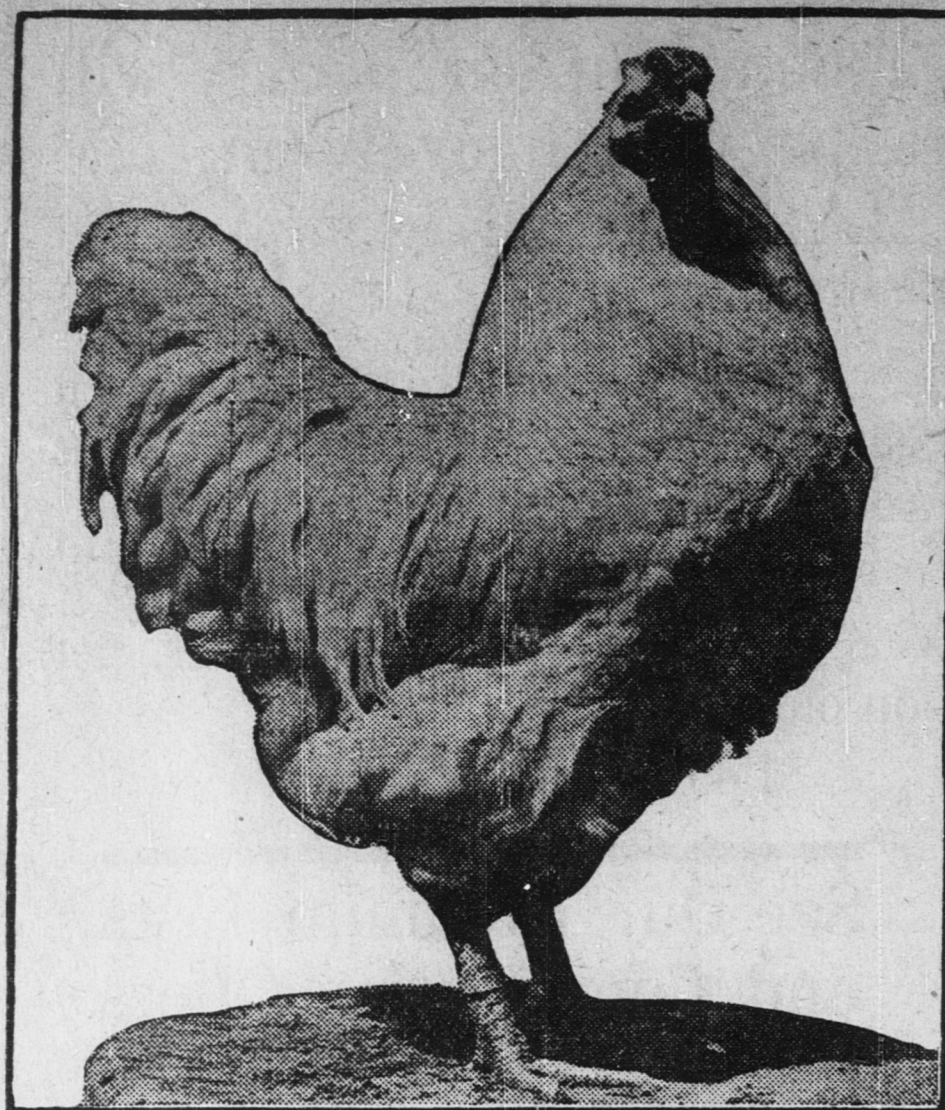
sent the total amount of cash paid the fighting men in that period. A Russian Major-General gets \$762 a year, or about as much as the U. S. pays its Sergeant-Majors, the highest non-commissioned rank. Our Major-Generals get \$8,000 a year. The other countries are much more generous with officers of higher rank and pay a minimum of about half the United States standard. A better example of the Russian contrast is shown in what is an officer holding the title of General over there. We do not have a rank that high. He gets \$1,272. The United States pays its second-lieutenants, young fellows out of West Point, \$1,700 a year.

### A Peace Parade

The President has approved of the Women's Peace Parade, which was planned prior to the outbreak of the war and then postponed. It will be held in New York City on August 29. The President suggests that they carry no flags and have no speaking.



## HOW TO PREVENT DISEASES OF POULTRY



Fine Specimen of a Healthy Chicken.

Many of the diseases which affect poultry and which spread rapidly throughout the flock, and kill a large part of the birds may be prevented and cured if proper measures are taken in time. The fowls also may be infested by various kinds of parasites, some of which live on the surface of the body and others in the crop, stomach, or intestines. These parasites are injurious because they take a part of the nourishment which should be used by the bird to put on flesh or to produce eggs, says the United States department of agriculture's Farmers' Bulletin 530.

The contagious diseases which are caused by animal and vegetable germs, and the weakness and loss of flesh caused by the larger parasites, are the most important conditions which the poultryman has to consider in the endeavor to keep his birds in a healthy condition. These germs and parasites should be kept out of the flock by suitable preventive measures, because disease may be avoided in this way much more easily and cheaply than it can be cured. The aim in studying the diseases of birds is, therefore, to learn how to prevent such diseases rather than how to cure them.

There are some cases in which medicines may be advantageously given or applied to fowls, but as a rule when a bird becomes sick it is better to kill it, because the cost of the medicine and the value of the time required to carry out the treatment are usually greater than the value of the birds that are cured.

It is very important to start right and begin the flock with birds which are free from contagion and parasites, and to put such birds upon ground which is likewise free from these causes of disease. The best way to accomplish this is to get eggs from a flock which has shown no indications of contagious disease for at least a year; avoid putting these eggs in any packing such as chaff, oats, or cut straw which may be musty or moldy; wipe the eggs with a cloth wetted in 75 to 80 per cent alcohol, and match them in a new or thoroughly cleaned incubator. The young chicks should be free from parasites and injurious germs of all kinds, and, to keep them in this condition, they should be put in new or clean brooders and permitted to run only upon ground where poultry has not previously been kept, or which has not been used for poultry for several years.

If the eggs must be hatched under hens instead of in the incubator, the problem of starting a clean flock is much more difficult. Hens are liable to harbor parasitic worms in their intestines and to scatter the eggs of these worms with their manure wherever they go. They generally have lice and mites hidden in their feathers, which pass to the young chicks immediately after the latter are hatched; and they may be the carriers of disease germs even when they appear perfectly healthy.

The hens selected for hatching should be well dusted with a good lice powder, such as is described later, before they are given a setting of eggs; their nests should be perfectly clean and should be made with fresh, soft hay or straw; and there should be a box of road dust, or sifted hard-coal ashes or similar substance, under cover, where they can dust themselves whenever they come from the nest.

**Disinfectants and Their Application.** Good disinfectants destroy the germs of contagious diseases, the external parasites such as lice and mites, and the embryo of the intestinal worms. They should be thoroughly applied to the interior of poultry houses, worked into all the cracks and crevices, spread over the ceiling and the floor, the roosts, dropping boards, and nest boxes. At the same time, the feeding and drinking troughs should be disinfected by pouring boiling water into them and afterwards drying them in the sun. The disin-

fectants are most easily applied to the walls and ceilings with a spray pump or brush. As it is difficult to keep them from coming into contact with the face and hands, the more harmless of these mixtures should generally be used. Ordinary lime wash made from freshly slaked lime is excellent and its properties are well known to all. In the case of an actual outbreak of virulent disease, it is well to add to the lime wash six ounces of crude carbolic acid to each gallon, to increase its activity as a disinfectant.

The kerosene emulsion which is frequently used to destroy lice and mites may readily be converted into a disinfectant. To make the emulsion shave half a pound of hard laundry soap into half a gallon of soft water and boil the mixture until all of the soap is dissolved, then remove it to a safe distance from the fire and stir into it, at once, while still hot, two gallons of kerosene oil. This makes a thick, creamy emulsion, or stock mixture. When it is to be used for killing lice in the house one part of this emulsion is mixed with ten parts of water. When it is to be used as a disinfectant add one quart of emulsion to ten quarts of water and stir well; then add one pint of crude carbolic acid or crude creosol, and again stir until all is well mixed.

**Lice Powders.** Very good lice powder may be made at little cost by mixing fine road dust, two quarts, and tobacco dust, one pint. In place of road dust, anthracite coal ashes well sifted may be used, and Persian insect powder or flowers of sulphur may be substituted for the tobacco dust. The important point is that all the ingredients should be in the form of a very fine dust.

**Cholera and Cholera-Like Diseases.** There are several diseases which have been investigated and described as different because the bacteria which cause them differ in some of their characteristics. The symptoms and the changes which are seen after death are so nearly identical that it is only by studying the bacteria that any one of these diseases can be distinguished from the others. The treatment applicable to one is equally applicable to the others.

**Treatment.** The best method of treatment is to kill the sick fowl in such a way as not to spread the infection with their blood, burn or deeply bury their bodies, and separate the remaining birds into small lots of three to five each, so that when a bird is attacked there will not be more than this number exposed to it. Then watch each lot so as to remove any sick bird as soon as symptoms appear. Disinfectants should be used in the houses and yards where the disease first appeared, and also in the small pens in which the separate birds are kept.

**Roup or Contagious Catarrh.** The disease called "roup" by poultrymen is a contagious catarrh, closely resembling the more malignant forms of influenza in the larger animals and in man. It attacks principally the membrane lining the eye, the sacs below the eye (infra-orbital sinuses), the nostrils, the larynx, and the trachea. It is attended with high fever and is very contagious.

**Treatment.** The medical treatment of this disease may be very successful if applied. The sick birds should be removed from the flock and put in a warm, dry, and well-ventilated room which is free from drafts of air. The affected mucous membranes should then be treated by applying antiseptic and healing mixtures. The best method is to use a good spraying apparatus; but, lacking this, a small syringe, an oil can, or even a medicine dropper can be made to answer the purpose.

It has been recommended that the bird's head be plunged into a basin or bowl of the mixture and held there a few seconds, but not long enough to cause suffocation.

## FABLES FOR THE FAIR

BY JOSEPHINE DODGE DASKAM

**THE WOMAN WHO PLAYED "CYRANO"**  
There was once a Woman who was very Plain. She was also Clever. She had a Friend who was Far from being Either. Her Friend was much Interested in a Brilliant Man who was an Author. The Author begged to Correspond with her, but she Knew that he would Not Care to Keep it Up long, because she could Not write Clever Letters, nor Understand them, for that matter.

"I will Write them For You," said the Plain Woman. "I think it would Be Amusing, and I should Like to be Amused."

"Oh, How Kind you Are!" said her Friend, Gratefully. The Woman had read "Cyrano," and so she Knew how These Things Worked.

She Wrote many Letters, and also Taught her Friend to Play Up to them Subsequently in Conversation. Finally the Author Got to the Point where he, as it were, Offered to Share his Desk with her.

"It is now Time for a Coup d'Etat," said the Woman. "You must Tell him the Truth, and Let him See Who it is that he Really Loves." Her Friend was Frightened, and when the Author came Again she Confessed.

"You have been Laboring Under a Delusion," she said. "I Cannot



"DO YOU IMAGINE A MAN MARRIES A PORTFOLIO?"

tell a Lie, because you would Certainly Find me Out later. She wrote them."

"Who? That Thin One?" said the Author, in Surprise. "You don't Say so?"

"Shall I Call her Down?" said the Friend, sadly.

"Not by a Great Deal!" said the Author, Decidedly. "Why do we Want her?"

"Why!" exclaimed the Friend, "Don't you want to Marry her?"

"You Precious little Idiot!" said the Author. "Do you Imagine that A Man Marries a Portfolio? Now don't Cry, or you'll make your Lovely Eyes all Red."

This teaches us that All the World's Not the Stage.

## POOR PRACTISE OF FARMERS MINES SHATTER RECORDS

Department of Agriculture Investigators Recommend Incubator Eggs Be Used at Home.

The mixing of incubator eggs with the fresh spring eggs leads the egg packers, who get their principal cold storage supply in the spring, to cut the price they pay the farmer, department of agriculture investigators find. The spring eggs designed for keeping for winter consumption must be absolutely good. Moreover, the egg packers in the spring do not, candle eggs, but hold them three at a time in the hand and cink them to discover any crack and then judge their freshness by their fresh powdery look on the shell. The mixture of infertile incubator eggs with fresh eggs interferes seriously with this cinkling and forces the packer to candle the eggs. He then deducts this added expense from the price he offers to the producer. Eggs which have once been subjected to the heat of the incubator cannot be stored, even though frozen.

The farmer who sells incubator eggs to the dealer, therefore, is very liable to injure his own market for fresh eggs. When dealers find a percentage of low-grade incubator or other eggs in their fresh spring egg supply they lower the price for all eggs so that they will be certain that they have covered themselves against losses from this cause. The department's specialists advise farmers to use any infertile eggs they may take from their incubators for home consumption and to send only fresh eggs to market.

## START IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Select Good Foundation Stock and Erect Comfortable Buildings—Fowls Need Free Range.

A few things to remember in starting, if a living is to be the objective point in keeping poultry, are: Select a good location, as to ground conditions, markets, etc. Choose good foundation stock. Build well, though this need not be expensive; but poorly constructed buildings are a loss in the long run, and false economy. Start slowly and work up gradually. Have enough cash on hand to carry the poultry operation for at least two years. Don't purchase a place with too small acreage. At least five acres should be purchased, although many successful poultry plants are operated on three. It takes more care to keep the land in condition. Free range for growing stock is essential in the long run. Rather have too much room than too little. Study carefully the incubator and brooding systems. This is one of the main items in the business. Study the poultry situation at least a year before commencing. Visit the leading poultry operations that have been in the business for at least five or six years. One can learn a good deal by visiting the successful poultry keepers, and will be less liable to make mistakes in poultry house construction. Carefully entering the business in a safe and sane way will do much toward the success of the venture.

Save your fruit by spraying with LIME SULPHUR. Get it at Perry's Drug Store. (17H)

Nearly 20,000,000 Tons Were Taken Out in 1913—Increase 3,000,000 Tons.

Louisville, Ky.—The coal mined in Kentucky in 1913 was 19,616,000 short tons, valued at \$20,516,749, according to Edward W. Parker, of the United States geological survey. Kentucky is one of the 12 states that in 1913 established new records in the quantity and value of their coal production, and in one respect—the percentage of increase—Kentucky outclassed all her 11 record-breaking sister states. The increase in quantity mined amounted to 3,126,079 short tons, or 19 per cent, and the value increased \$3,662,542, or 21.7 per cent. The nearest approach to these rates of increase among the other states whose production exceeded 5,000,000 tons was in Virginia, whose output increased 12.5 per cent in quantity and 19 per cent in value. Nearly 80 per cent of the increase in Kentucky's production in 1913 was in the eastern counties.

**To Make Success With Ducks.** Leg-weakness in ducks is often produced by damp quarters at night. They can stand all the water and rain during the daytime that they may be exposed to, but at night they must have dry quarters. The floors of the duck pen should be heavily covered with straw. Leg-weakness from this cause is often a cause of cramps and rheumatism. If the trouble does not right itself in a few days, and the bird otherwise is in a good condition, it is best to kill and eat it.

## Poultry Branches.

There are several distinct branches of poultry farming: Broilers, roasters, eggs, ducklings, turkeys and squabs, pigeons. On a farm of about ten acres, where part of it is a grove or an orchard of large fruit trees and where at a section there is running water, so that a pond can be had, it will be found profitable to combine all these branches of the business.

## USING INCUBATOR ON FARMS

Valuable Substitute for Hen and Contrary to Common Notion Can Be Easily Operated.

(By J. G. HALPIN, Wisconsin Experiment Station.)

The better types of incubators are rapidly finding a place upon general farms and in most cases proving to be advantageous in raising larger numbers of sound, healthy chickens which will be strong and nicely grown before hot weather comes and well matured and laying before winter sets in. In addition to this, the fact that many of the modern farm breeds of poultry are more inclined to produce eggs than to hatch them makes it more advisable for many farmers to purchase good, reliable incubators.

It is easier to keep a hen laying than it is to start her laying in cold weather. For this, if no other reason, the modern incubator is a valuable substitute. Contrary to a too common notion it can be easily operated by anyone who is more or less careful and methodical.

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To anyone taking advantage of the above offer within the next THIRTY DAYS we will include a year's subscription to The Household Journal & Floral Life, which is a very interesting monthly magazine devoted to the farm, flowers and home. Subscription price 25c per year.

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